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Lexington Minute Men Organize for Defense; Harvard Gets Finn Books

The World's Day—At a Glance

July 12, 1940

In New England: Minute Men Prepare

"Minute Men" of Lexington, Mass., are organizing again for the possible defense of their liberties. Committees set up to defend the town against bombing, parachute, or troop attacks are being studied by other communities as a model. [Details: Page 9.]

Hjalmar J. Procopé, Finnish Minister to the United States, presented to the Widener Library of Harvard University a set of books on the economy of Finland. [Details and picture: Page 9.]

Commerce between New England and the East Coast of South America is at the highest level for many years and may set an all-time record this summer, Boston shipping men disclosed. [Details: Page 9.]

The new Moore-McCormack vessel Flying Fish, luxurious product of United States Maritime Commission designers, arrived at Boston with news of a mysterious episode in which officials at Trinidad, British West Indies, fired across its bow. [Details: Page 9.]

In Washington: Record Army Enlistments

The Army reported a peacetime record of 22,947 enlistments for June. The June total represented 14,714 new enlistments and 8,233 re-enlistments. The men signed up for three years, with $21 a month the basic pay.

The Navy Department awarded 23 contracts totaling $136,743,900 as a part of the vast program to build up the Nation's Pacific and Atlantic defenses.

Congress, before recessing until July 22 to enable Democratic members to attend their national convention at Chicago, sent two bills to the White House: the Hatch bill curbing political activity of Federally paid state and local government employees, and the $40,000,000 appropriation to finance a Government-underwritten system of marine war-risk insurance.

Plane Flight Will Link U. S. to New Zealand

LOS ANGELES (AP)—A giant Pan American Airways' flying boat takes off late today on an 8,000-mile flight to Auckland, New Zealand, to bring the United States two weeks nearer the lands "Down Under." Actual flying time will be 50 hours. Normal steamer time is 17 days.

Liner America Will Cruise to West Indies

NEW YORK (AP)—The new $17,000,000 liner America, largest merchant ship built in the United States, will be placed in the West Indies cruise service, the United States Lines said. The 27,000-ton vessel will make her maiden voyage from New York Aug. 10.

New Hawaii-California Air Service Planned

HONOLULU (AP)—Plans for a new airplane service between Hawaii and California have been disclosed by Stanley Kennedy, President of the Inter-Island Steam Navigation Company. He said a joint company, consisting of Pan American Airways, Inter-Island, and the Matson Navigation Company, was being formed to operate the service.

Threatened New York Cloak Strike Settled

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y.—The threatened strike of the New York City $240,000,000-a-year cloak industry was amicably adjusted at a conference conducted by Gov. Herbert H. Lehman and representatives of the industry today. It was decided that the stoppage now in effect will end July 15, when 35,000 workers will return to their jobs.

Cruiser Phoenix Pays Good-Will Visit to Chile

VALPARAISO, Chile (AP)—The United States light cruiser Phoenix arrived here today on a good-will tour of South American ports.

Compulsory Training Up in Philippines

MANILA (AP)—A bill requiring preliminary military training for all Filipino men between the ages of 16 and 50 was introduced at the special national assembly session today. The assembly unanimously approved a plebiscite vote amending the Commonwealth Constitution, including a provision which would permit President Quezon to seek re-election.

War Summary: Britain Keyed for Defense

Intensified air raids on Britain and Scotland combined with German claims of heavy merchant ship sinkings, keyed England today to a high pitch of preparedness. Civilians in the northeast defense area will be kept indoors starting Monday, under a curfew from one hour after sunset to one hour before sunrise. King George VI and Prime Minister Winston Churchill were among those who took shelter just in time during raids. [Details: Page 5.]

Italy again claimed bomb hits on British warships in the Mediterranean, but London called these reports "entirely untrue."

African land action brought an Italian siege of British Moyale on the Kenya-Ethiopian border. British reinforcements are being rushed.

Martinique, French island in the Caribbean, became the subject of mediatory efforts in Washington to avert British-French naval hostilities.

Rumania's gunboats were reported preventing some 50 idle British tankers from leaving Rumanian ports. The country felt it had won a "reprieve" in Germany's apparent order to Hungary to delay fulfillment of Hungarian territorial claims upon Rumania. [Details: Page 1.]

Haile Selassie was recognized by Britain as the legal ruler of Ethiopia—which the British now seek as an ally against Italy. The action reverses Britain's previous recognition of Italian rule of Abyssinia. [Details: Page 5.]

Soviet diplomatic activity—with new pressures toward the Balkans indicated—was reported to have included the calling of the Russian Ambassador to Turkey back to Moscow for conference. A new Bulgarian Minister to Moscow arrived there yesterday.

Turkey through Premier Refik Saydam declared its determination to defend its independence but at the same time to maintain friendly relations with all its neighbors. The Premier told the Assembly that "no dangers menace Turkey." The Assembly then voted confidence in the Government.

In Britain the Government increased its civil powers with regulations including the banning of alien workers in industries related to defense. [Details: Page 4.]

Britain looked forward to closer economic ties with the United States as one sequel to the collapse of France. [Details: Page 1.]

Evacuation of children from Britain may undergo some changes due to the shortage of ships and convoys. Announcement of the alterations was expected next week. Meanwhile nearly 2,000 children, sent from Britain to Canadian families, arrived in Halifax, Nova Scotia abroad two liners.

In the Far East the American liner President Coolidge sailed from Hong Kong for Japan and Pacific ports crowded beyond normal capacity with American refugees. There apparently has been no increase in tension between Great Britain and Japan over shipment of supplies to the Chinese Government which had caused fear of a possible Japanese blockade of Hong Kong.

Japan sent 12 naval officers to Kwangchowan, French leased port in China opposite the island of Hainan, to exercise contraband control duties against materials going to Gen. Chiang Kai-shek. Japanese grips tightened around French Indo-China. [Details: Page 4.]

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Wide Changes Are Seen For 1960 Boston

Smaller families, more of them, static population, fewer schools because fewer children.

What will Boston be like in 1960?

A preview of this "Boston of tomorrow" forecasting substantial changes in the social and economic life of the City was made public today with release by the City Planning Board of a 262-page study of population distribution and trends called "The People of Boston."

A city with fewer youngsters, a larger group of elderly persons, smaller families but more of them, a static population, an increasing old-age security bill, and a declining school cost is envisioned by the planning engineers.

The study was made with the assistance of the WPA to help the Planning Board in determining the advisability of immediate projects, and in projecting a long-range program, or capital budget, several years into the future. As William Stanley Parker, Chairman of the Board, explained the project, "It offers a valuable basis for the operation of many municipal functions." It also throws light on future prospects for business men.

Tables Shown

Studded with tables which classify the population of each of the 5,000 city blocks in the Hub according to age, sex and family composition, and supplemented with charts and maps giving a pictorial view of the City's population, the two-volume, $20,000 WPA report draws a set of off-the-beaten-track conclusions, among which are these:

The sale of toys will decrease. Likewise, the makers of infants' clothing will find their business slackening, because the birth rate is rapidly declining. In 1920, the rate was about 22.5 a thousand, but today it is around 13.5—more than a 40 per cent reduction. This marked trend will be reflected in other commercial changes. "Children consume nearly twice as much milk as do adults," the report suggests, "and this is a contributing factor in the difficulties encountered in the dairy business in recent years."

This trend will leave thousands of school desks empty. In 1934, school enrollment reached an all-time peak of 138,000 pupils. Now, it is around 124,000. The report predicts attendance will drop to 118,000 in 1950 and 108,000 in 1960. "Hence the problem of new school buildings is confined to replacements and the accommodation of changing population distribution," the Board concludes.

Less Delinquency

Likewise, there will be less juvenile delinquency. Health and welfare agencies should be able to devote more time to each individual. Delinquency and child welfare expenses should go down, the report says.

There will be rising demand for books and periodicals, in accord with adult tastes; Park Department officials will be scratching their heads for ways to expand and improve the adult recreation program; clothing dealers will find more demand for clothes suited to elderly persons, all because of the growing proportion of elderly persons in Boston.

In 1950 there will be 74,100 persons above 65 years of age, as compared with only 42,600 in 1930—an increase of 74 per cent. According to present trends, there will be even more in 1960. Because of this trend, the old-age security costs will "show tremendous increases," the Board warns.

More radios and refrigerators will be sold, but in the case of refrigerators, there will be a rising demand for the smaller models. That is because the size of families is steadily decreasing.

As dwellings are replaced, there will be more houses, "but the houses will be smaller," the report predicts. Automobile dealers may find coupés and other small models more popular. The Board finds the average size of families in 1890 in Boston was five persons. In 1930 it was 4.36. This year it will be about 4.2, and in 1950 about 4.0. In 1960 it will presumably be even smaller.

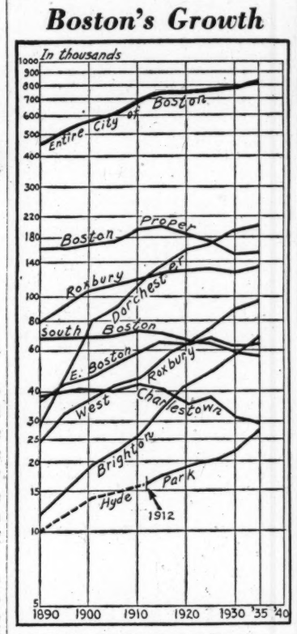
Family Doubled

"During 40 years (from 1890 to 1930) the total number of families doubled," the report explains, "while the population increased only 74 per cent. It is interesting to note that the number of families of one person during this period increased seven times."

Boston won't grow much bigger, if any, the report continues. If 1940 Federal census figures, soon to be announced, give a total population much under 800,000, as is expected, that means Boston has reached its peak and will remain stable or even lose a little population through migration. The City's population, according to the 1930 census, was 781,188.

The rate of increase has been gradually dropping ever since 1840.

Boston's Growth



Courtesy Boston City Planning Board

From 1890 to 1935

The chart shows growth of population in each of Boston's nine districts, and for the City as a whole, from 1890 to 1935. Figures for 1935 are from the State census, which usually has given higher totals than have Federal counts. The 1940 Federal figures have not yet been announced. The chart is a logarithmic table, with the vertical scale adjusted so the curves will show percentage of growth in each case.

Roosevelt Says He Will Not Go To Convention

CHICAGO, July 12 (AP) — The Democratic National Committee after a stiff fight between Northern and Southern States today adopted a compromise delegate "bonus" plan granting an additional Delegate at Large to future national conventions to each State casting a majority for the party's presidential nominee.

By Richard L. Strout

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 12—President Roosevelt on the eve of the Democratic presidential nominating convention announced definitely today that he would not go to Chicago.

He outlined, furthermore, a routine for the summer which will keep him in Washington save for week-end trips to Hyde Park or out on the Potomac on the presidential yacht.

Inferentially this closed the door

Continued on Page 6, Column 4

Spread of 'total' states chief concern of Willkie: Page 2 .

Rumania Bids For Axis Favor; Hitler Silent

Return of Hungary from Munich empty-handed stirs hope of Nazi swing to Bucharest.

By Edmund Stevens

Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BUCHAREST, Rumania, July 12—Rumania breathed freely again after Count Stefan Csaky and Count Paul Teleki returned to Hungary from Munich empty handed.

Many people in Bucharest had felt that further sacrifices of Rumanian territory might come of this interview of the Hungarian Premier and Foreign Minister.

Even optimists were full of forebodings. For the Hungarian efforts to settle their World War claims on Rumania had been carefully prepared by a propaganda campaign. In the meanwhile, Reichsführer Hitler had maintained an Olympian silence regarding any Balkan revision. Rumania's latest editions of a Nazi Government received little applause in Berlin. It was, therefore, believed in Bucharest that Hungarian territorial demands were imminent.

Following Russia's seizure of Bessarabia, new amputations of any part of Transylvania would have had far-reaching results. Wide dissatisfaction was caused within Rumania by the Government's unresisting accession to Russia and any new concession might have completely destroyed the prestige of the Government and Crown, precipitating chaos. Now, just as night was about to descend, there has come an unexpected reprieve.

How long Hungary will be put off is still uncertain, but Rumanians are natural-born optimists and are persuading themselves that Herr Hitler has realized the justice of the Rumanian historical claim to Transylvania and is disinclined to favor Hungary on account of the latter's orientation toward the Rome end of the Axis.

Stumbling Block

If the two partners ever fall out, a strengthening of Hungarian nationalism might prove to be a serious stumbling block for the Germans in the Danube Valley. Rumanians are seeking to encourage this tendency with appeals to the Führer's "sense of justice" and by supporting Herr Hitler's pet scheme of a transfer of populations. At the worst, Rumanians now believe they can escape with the sacrifice of a few small frontier districts.

The present Cabinet under Dr. Ion Gigurtu, which generally was regarded as a stop gap, has shown surprising stability despite the defection of two or three of its

Continued on Page 6, Column 7

Britain Looks to America As New Business Partner; Firm Trade Ties Sought

With continental trade avenues closed London turns increasingly to New World.

By Mallory Browne

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, July 12—Britain is looking toward America for a new business partner to replace its former ally, France.

Never before has such an opportunity occurred for the development of trade relations between America and Great Britain on so big a scale. The new financial and economic arrangements now being made by the Government here are only the first step in an attempt to take full advantage of this opportunity.

For France was not merely Britain's military ally. It was also an active business partner of England. French and British economy had for nine months been undergoing a process of unification. Pound and franc were linked together for better or for worse. British and French financial resources were pooled, not only in support of their two currencies, but for the purchase of all supplies from abroad. Furthermore, natural resources, as well as money and even production, through joint use of machine tools, had been pooled to large extent.

End to Joint Action

An Anglo-French Co-ordinating Committee had been actively at work on this business aspect of the Allied war effort since last autumn. This Committee has now been dissolved. With it has come to an end all economic co-operation between Britain and France.

Nor is that all. France was one of Britain's best customers, taking a large proportion of its exports. Also France and the French Empire supplied Britain with a considerable share of certain categories of its imports, including manufactured goods, food, and raw materials. Today, since the occupation of the entire French coast by Germany and the naval enmity between the two former Allies, trade between Britain and France is completely stopped.

Indeed, with the sole exception of Spain and Portugal—and even these two countries now seem threatened by Nazi ambitions—Britain is isolated economically and commercially from the whole continent of Europe. The entire continental coast is under German occupation or control, and war in the Mediterranean has made serious trade with the Balkans and Eastern Europe out of the question. Only a small trickle of commerce still comes round the North Cape from Russia.

Britain Turns to the West

The economic implications for America of this state of affairs can hardly be exaggerated. It means in effect that Britain, from the viewpoint of business and commerce, must now turn almost entirely westward. American firms and farmers must, for the duration of the war at least, take the place occupied hitherto by the continental suppliers of goods to Britain.

A striking indication that the British Government is fully aware of this new trade position is found in the official statement issued yesterday by the Ministry of Economic Warfare concerning the Pan-American Conference called by the United States for July 20. Pointing out that the Conference would deal, among other things, with the problem of surplus production in American countries, the statement declares that the proceedings will be of interest to the British Empire and "we are anxious to see whether we can co-operate in any possible solutions of these problems." The Marquis of Lothian, the British Ambassador in Washington, it is announced, has accordingly asked the United States Government about the scope of its proposals

Interest Is Economic

Britain's interest in the Conference, the statement by the Ministry of Economic Warfare explains, is primarily economic. This is understood to mean that Britain is interested in the possibilities of acquiring part of the surplus production for its own use, quite apart from the war aspect of the question and specifically from the problem of preventing supplies from reaching Germany or Italy.

Another indication of the importance attached here to the development of Anglo-American economic relations is the reorganization of the Allied Purchasing Commission in New York which as an Allied body is now being dissolved but which is being maintained and even enlarged as a purely British mission. The statement by Mr. Arthur Greenwood, Minister Without Portfolio, in the House of Commons yesterday, emphasized that the Commission will "deal with in-

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Col. Russell L. Maxwell

Recently appointed Export Control Administrator with full control over the shipment of munitions, materials, or machinery to foreign countries

Sir Frederick Phillips

Secretary in the British Treasury, who is in Washington to discuss the many financial and economic questions raised by the war in Europe

Swastika Over Pétain; 'Total' France Is Born

BERN, Switzerland, July 12 (AP)—Premier Marshal Henri Pétain tonight received the resignations of all members of his old French Cabinet, preparatory to formation of a group of 12 Ministers under his new authoritarian powers. The new list is expected to be announced tomorrow, the French Radio reported from Vichy, France.

VICHY, France, July 12 (AP)—Under the shadow of the swastika, Marshal Henri Philippe Pétain took into his hands today the reins of an authoritarian France.

Publication in the official journal of a "Constitutional Act" over his own signature gave the 84-year-old "Hero of Verdun" combined powers of President and Premier and marked the end of the defeated Third French Republic.

President Lebrun was a "forgotten man."

Today Marshal Pétain theoretically held more power than any Frenchman since Napoleon III, but his right to govern as he pleases—at least until a new national assembly is formed—actually is limited by France's position as a conquered nation.

Old Parliament Subjected

Another "Constitutional Act" he signed gives him legislative power "during this period of serious international tension and internal crises."

The old Senate and Chamber of Deputies legislated themselves out of existence July 9 and 10 by granting him full power to set up a new Constitution which then will be submitted to a referendum.

Presumably, all Frenchmen even in German-occupied areas will be asked to vote under the plan, but that apparently depended on Germany's decision.

Although more than half of France is occupied by troops of conquering Germany, Marshal Pétain showed his intention to extend at least his civil power over that region by his desire to move the capital from Vichy to Versailles.

[The German Government has not yet decided on the French Government's request that it be permitted to establish the seat of the new chief of state at Versailles, authorized German sources said in Berlin.]

What Marshal Pétain and his triumvirate of advisers — Pierre Laval, Gen. Maxime Weygand, and Adrien Marquet—can make of their new France appeared to depend on how much support Berlin was willing to give.

No Masquerade

They seemed particularly anxious to convince Germany and Italy that the new Government is not just the old democracy temporarily masquerading under a totalitarian "front."

M. Pétain drew the outlines of the new French system in a radiocast yesterday.

"International capitalism and international socialism are things of the past," he said.

"The base of our new state must be work, the family and the fatherland."

The state will return to the provincial system of pre-republican France, he announced. The 30-odd former Provinces will be re-established with Governors to wield the local power which under the Third Republic was vested in Prefects of 90 Departments.

No Salute

VICHY, France (AP) — Foreign Minister Paul Baudoin today partly described France's coming governmental reforms.

"There will be no Nazi or Fascist salute, no Brown or Black Shirts," he said.

M. Baudoin said there would be free elections, the main innovation in mind being establishment of a "family vote."

Under this system, every head of a family will have one vote for himself, one for his wife, and one for each child.

Bachelors will have only one vote.

Retreat of history in 'new' France: Page 5.

This Changing World

Ships for the Children—Bottleneck in the Evacuation of Britain Seen to Be the Lack of Shipping Space—Job for Idle American Ships

By H. B. Elliston

A short while ago the biggest passenger ship ever to be built in the United States was launched at Newport News, Va. It is called the S. S. America. Invited along with other financial editors to witness the builders' trials, I saw the 27,000-tonner put through her paces, and at the end of the run I asked when the boat would be put in service.

"Perhaps not till after the war," was the reply "There's no place to go, and so it looks as if the boat will have to be docked after the trials."

This didn't turn out to be the case for the America, but there are others which have had to be laid up, owing to the provision in the neutrality law which prohibits American vessels from entering seas designed as combat areas by the President. Spread of war has increased the combat zones till a great deal of American tonnage is laid up. The boats are thus isolated—isolated from taking risky voyages which might involve the United States in war. But they are likewise isolated from embarking on a humanitarian enterprise which has touched the hearts of millions of Americans.

* * *

The enterprise is the rescue of Britain's children. Britain wants to find refuges for its young children while it rolls up its sleeves and fights the Battle of Britain. And the American people have shown in the Gallup poll, and in the response to the appeal of Mrs. Roosevelt's committee, that they want to take care of those children for the duration of the war.

On both sides, moreover, the machinery of selection and adoption is well organized. On the American side there was a recognition from the first that there could be no higgledy-piggledy adoption. I mention this because of the number of inquiries I've had of this sort:

"I'd like nothing better than to take a child, but I don't want a child drafted on me about whose background I know nothing—whether it's used to my style of living, whether it's been brought up as mine are being brought up, and so on."

The precaution is understandable. I happen to have observed in the last war the sometimes disastrous results of the higgledy-piggledy adoption of Belgians in British homes. But the American Committee under Mrs. Roosevelt seems to have made the job of finding the right home for the right child one of its main cares. This is no "bottleneck," as the economists say. The "bottlenecks" have to do with governments, and the chief bottleneck is lack of shipping space.

If transport is left solely to the British, they will have to find—being belligerents—not only the passenger boats, but also convoys. And neither the one type of boat nor the other can be spared in sufficient number. Most of the British boats are engaged in the defense of Britain, and the vessels that ordinarily would be available first have to convey out of the country German internees who, with the aid of a few parachutists well planted, might become the feared Trojan horses of internal destruction. America, however, has ships in plenty, but they are hung up by the laws.

* * *

The release of these ships calls for a change in the letter of the American Neutrality Act. It calls for no change in the spirit of the law. The spirit of the law doesn't bar the boats from embarking on humanitarian missions, as is evident from Section 4, which permits Red Cross ships to take workers and supplies to the belligerent nations.

The trouble with the law-making in this as in other respects was that the law makers didn't envisage the character of this war. As somebody put it, "they were trying to keep us out of the last war," and in the exception for shipping, they were providing only for the kind of humanitarian work with which they were familiar from the last war. But relief needs have changed with the war itself. And, if the legislators could have seen ahead, doubtless the letter of the law would have been enlarged to include the rescue of the threatened children. The spirit of the neutrality law, in other words, would be sustained by an appropriate amendment.

But is this, after all, the way to put the case—this technical justification for cutting away the legislative obstacles in the path of expressing a noble sentiment? Most Americans, I fancy, wouldn't agree. They would say that the rescue of these children would be justification in itself to repeal a law. No law that throttles the individual impulse to do good is worthy of a place on a statute book.

And there can be no gainsaying the impulse among Americans in respect of the children in Britain. One meets it everywhere. And the spiritual content of it is not merely a desire to show generosity. It's mainly a desire for individual fulfillment—that desire which, as is well shown in the new best seller, "The Heart Is a Lonely Hunter," can be expressed only in loving kindness to others.

Secretary Ickes says that the people are now ahead of their Government in what might be called their foreign relations. The ships are isolated, but neither heart nor thought is. I suggest that one way the Government can come abreast of the popular sentiment is to charter a few of the idle vessels and send them to Britain to bring some of the children to these shores. That would put the boats in real service.

Spread of 'Total' States Chief Concern of Willkie

By J. Roscoe Drummond
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

COLORADO SPRINGS, Colo., July 12—How to protect the United States from the military and economic menace of spreading totalitarianism is the major issue on which Wendell L. Willkie, the Republican Presidential nominee, is centering his attention in laying the groundwork for both his acceptance speech and the coming campaign.

Looking thoroughly refreshed and invigorated after three days of his vacation here in this mile high resort among the Colorado Rockies, Mr. Willkie indicated that he is giving the problems of the war and their deep effects upon America his first concern.

Notwithstanding the broad agreement between Mr. Willkie and President Roosevelt on foreign policy, it is already evident that the Republican candidate is by no means going to mark off foreign affairs from the campaign. They will constitute a central part of his acceptance address and will be dealt with at length in later speeches.

To Make Stand Clear

Mr. Willkie believes that the voters want to know and deserve to know explicitly where he stands in the most critical issues which confront the United States, facing, as it does, a world two-thirds at war, and he intends to make his position plain and positive.

It is known that Mr. Willkie is profoundly conscious of the threat which a complete Nazi victory holds for the whole Western Hemisphere and while his analysis of the international problem might closely parallel that of the President, he believes that there is grave doubt whether the Administration is even beginning to coordinate American defenses and achieve the preparedness, militarily and economically, which is essential to real protection against totalitarian encirclement.

Long before his nomination Mr. Willkie, the citizen, stood for utmost aid to the Allies as a vital means of keeping Naziism from American shores, and notwithstanding the fact that today Great Britain is fighting the brave fight by herself, there is no sign that Mr. Willkie, the nominee, is receding in any way from his position.

Flexibility of Platform

He has made it plain to correspondents who have talked at length with him while he has been resting on his vacation that, while he will abide faithfully by the Republican platform, he does not consider that the platform stands for anything approaching isolation or inaction in the foreign field, and he doesn't intend to, either.

It can be stated that notwithstanding the parade of distinguished Republican advisers whose counsel the candidate will, at his own request, have during the next ten days, the decisions on policy which must be made before his acceptance speech is written will be his and not somebody else's. Separately, former President Hoover, Alf M. Landon, Gov. Harold E. Stassen of Minnesota, William Allen White, George Wharton Pepper, Representative Bruce Barton of New York and others will all be calling at Colorado Springs sometime next week.

"I like to listen to the best advice I can get, and then make up my own mind." Mr. Willkie said in explaining the purpose of the conferences he has arranged.

That is Mr. Willkie's method and it appears certain that, while he will welcome and utilize the collaboration of all Republican leaders, the final leadership is going to come from Mr. Willkie himself.

A Nominee's "Vacation"

It can't quite be said that this Hoosier-New Yorker, who doesn't mind being called a big businessman, is really taking a vacation. More accurately he is mixing a little vacation with a lot of political planning but he is plainly having the time of his life doing both and through it all lounging a great deal, usually dressed in a careless tweed jacket, loose flannel trousers and soft white shirt.

Except for a regular before-breakfast morning dip in the Broadmoor pool and an occasional motor tour around the beautiful mountain drives of the near-by Rockies, he is staying pretty close to his rooms, but his rooms are not often free of local or visiting politicians. But Mr. Willkie likes people, he likes conversation, he likes reading and he is clearly thriving by having plenty of all three.

Mr. Willkie was entirely at home as he milled about last night at the open-air "chuck wagon" dinner which was given in his honor by the cowhands of Pikes Peak Range. If he makes votes like he makes friends, he will have quite a political future.

This morning Mr. and Mrs. Willkie motored to Denver where they were guests of the Colorado Republican State Central Committee at luncheon and later attended a reception at the Brown Palace Hotel.

Pullman Car Case Goes to U. S. Court

PHILADELPHIA, July 12 (AP)—The United States Department of Justice, in a civil suit against the Pullman companies and 31 individuals, asked the Federal District Court today to separate the manufacture of sleeping car equipment from its operation.

Charging that contracts between the Pullman companies and railroads are illegal and monopolistic, the Government asked for a permanent injunction against such contracts and practices.

Papers for the suit, filed under Section 4 of the Sherman and Clayton Antitrust Act, were entered by Special Assistant Attorney General Fowler Hamilton of Washington.

Mr. Hamilton emphasized that the Government had no thought of seeking dissolution of the Pullman companies through the suit.

The Government's complaint charged the Pullman companies:

"Have refused to operate modern light-weight railroad equipment purchased by the railroads from any manufacturer other than the Pullman-Standard Car Manufacturing Company, and have threatened to withdraw the existing sleeping car service and operations if railroads should buy and operate themselves any cars made by other manufacturers."

'One, Two, Three—And Up She Goes!'

'Dude' Sailors Hoist Sail on a Maine Schooner

"Dude Cruises" are now attracting an increasing number of vacationists who have a fondness for life on the ocean waves

'Dude Cruises' an Allure to Vacationist

By M Le Tour
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Monitor Traveltalks

CAMDEN, Maine.—"I've always wanted to really live aboard a sailing vessel."

"So have I," echoed around the galley from the 10 passengers of the two-masted coasting schooner Clinton on the first of Capt. Frank Smith's "Dude cruises" for the 1940 season. A chill wind blowing up the Penobscot River made the spicy warmth of the wood range grateful. That morning, a day of clear blue water and sky and clean green of fir, the ship had raised her sails in the gem-like cove about which Camden, Maine, home port of the trips, lies. On coming aboard the evening before, the simplicity of the cabins made from converted cargo holds had been startling. A bunk with a bare mattress on a spring, for guests supply their own bedding; a shelf, three or four hooks, a kerosene lamp—that was all. Now after 24 hours the frippery of dwellings ashore seemed futile.

Five years ago Captain Swift, trained seaman as well as artist and worker in silver, began his weekly windjammer cruises with one vessel. This year he will have a fleet of four, carrying from 10 to 18 passengers each. The captain, the mate, and a cook constitute the crew. Nights are spent in some small harbor, not according to schedule, but wherever the day's run ends.

New England Fare

Meals consist of good substantial New England fare, pot roast, baked potatoes with the taste of a camp fire on them, hot gingerbread and the memorable dinner of lobsters taken that morning from a lobster pot and boiled in sea water, followed by strawberry shortcake piled with whipped cream. The cook, a tall, bronzed Down East lad, as good a sailor as cook, instructs those at table whether to keep their fork or spoon for dessert. Occasionally the captain hops up to get something. "While you're up, skipper, you might as well get the sugar," suggests the cook with a twinkle of brown eyes.

A day aboard runs in this fashion as the ship's bells strike.

Five bells in the morning (6:30 a. m.). Sounds of dishes rattling in the galley, of places being set, the smell of bacon, followed by "Rise and shine," gentle at first, increasing in volume as laggards neither rise nor shine. Cold water dipped from large cans or barrels on deck into porcelain basins take sleepers out of eyes, sissies begging warm water from the large kettle on the back of the galley stove. The only bathtub is the extensive one on which the Clinton sails. Teeth are brushed over the rail. Breakfast appears, twice as keenly enjoyed as ashore. At least three wipers stand by with dish towels until the galley is cleared up.

Make Beds

Two bells (9 a. m.). Straighten up cabins, make beds, and if ambitious sweep deck, each passenger caring for his own stateroom. Help hoist sails, raise the anchor with the oldtime windlass, steer. The nautical zeal of these embryo sailors is not always reflected in their vocabulary. One morning as the schooner was getting under way one of them, brought up on the plains of Texas, exclaimed, "Oh, look, we're taking off." Another inlander, a zealous fisherwoman, started for the can opener when told that fish down in Maine liked baked beans for bait. Lie in the sun on deck, listen to someone reading aloud from a book of sea poems, these are duties for the rest of the morning.

Eight bells (high noon). Dinner. Immediately afterward those wise in the ways of sailormen disappear down their individual hatches, pulling over the sliding hatch-cover, for a siesta, like so many crabs digging into the mud. Those who nap on deck watch the pine-covered shores slip by. The serenity of a sailing ship lies in the lack of engine vibration, and this is the triumph of sail over steam. Captain Swift's boats have no auxiliary engines. A tender with a motor is swung on davits at the stern for use in crowded harbors or in an emergency.

Four bells (6 p. m.). Supper. Go ashore and walk through streets of colonial houses, the connecting barns and sheds testifying to the depth of their winters, or dance the Boston Fancy at the Firemen's Ball. If fog or rain make it snugger to stay aboard there is a game of hearts in the galley. Early to bed, to sleep soundly until the next day begins, as deliciously casual as its predecessor.

Vacationists keyed to luxury liners should stay away from these voyages, leaving room for the sea-hungry who come to know the beauty of life under sail. When Saturday afternoon finally rolls around and their home for the past week is gain tied up at Camden dock, those who must go back to the complexities of the land give a last wistful look, wondering why they live ashore at all.

Head of Army Favors Draft To Get Forces to Strength

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 12—The War Department favors compulsory military training as the only possible way of immediately bringing the Army up to its full strength, Gen. George C. Marshall, U. S. Chief of Staff, today told a Senate Committee studying the Burke-Wadsworth military training bill.

At the present rate of voluntary enlistments an army of 335,000 will not be built up before next May when "we ought to have it by Sept. 1," General Marshall declared.

Another witness, Col. H. L. Twaddle, the War Department's training expert, testified that the Army would have 930,000 men in training by Oct. 1 if the compulsory military training bill were enacted. By April of next year, he said, this number would increase to 1,415,900. The cost of the training program he put at $1,000,000,000 the first year and about $750,000,000 for each succeeding year.

General Marshall's testimony was the first official statement of United States Army position on military conscription. "Though Congress has been generous in its appropriations of funds for material, that doesn't do the trick unless we have trained personnel to handle it," he told the Committee. "We can't get these rapidly enough under voluntary service."

Serve at Least 15 Months

If the Army had its way, General Marshall said, all men conscripted would be over the age of 21 and would serve either in the Regular Army or the National Guard for 18 months. "I might compromise on 15 months," he added.

The Army's plan, as the Chief of Staff explained it, would be to draw 300,000 men into already established army units by Oct. 1. If equipment allowed, he would add another 600,000 by April 1. After that, he said, the Army should be ready to initiate the mass camp training program that the Burke-Wadsworth bill provides.

The National Guard, he said, should be mobilized four weeks before the first trainees are called in order to be ready to give them intensive training. The one and one-half hour a week training, given under present National Guard schedules, the General described as wasteful and ineffective for new recruits.

The Burke-Wadsworth bill, drawn up by the Military Training Camps Association, General Marshall termed "a democratic basis" for building up the Army and "in general accord with the War Department's idea of selective service and training."

Would Get Army Pay

If the men conscripted are to be fitted directly into Army ranks instead of going to separate training camps, then they should be paid at Regular Army rates instead of $5 a month as the bill proposes; General Marshall advised. Immediate large-scale training camps would not be feasible because of lack of proper personnel and equipment, he explained.

Army experience in both peace and war, the General said, indicates there is a definite limit to the building up of the Army by voluntary enlistments. "There is no doubt," he told the Senators, "that, under the voluntary system, we would have to procure our present full authorized strength of 375,000 at a much slower rate than the present situation demands."

The Chief of Staff agreed with Senator Sheridan Downey (D) of California, that one way to make Army service more attractive might be to increase the present pay ratings. General Marshall described the present $21 a month basic pay for privates, as adequate but said there has long been need of readjustments in the pay of corporals and sergeants.

The Army spokesman proposed that voluntary enlistments be continued, expressing the opinion that conscription would stimulate enlistments of persons not covered by the law.

Emergency Board Members Chosen

WASHINGTON, July 12 (AP)—President Roosevelt today appointed Henry A. Milles, Dexter M. Keezer, and John P. Devaney to the emergency board which he inaugurated yesterday in an effort to avert a threatened strike of 30,000 employees of the Railway Express Agency, Inc.

He formed the board to investigate and report within 30 days. Mr. Roosevelt's action will have the result of preserving the status quo in the controversy for 60 days.

Mr. Milles is Professor of Economy and Sociology at the University of Chicago. Mr. Keezer is President of Reed College at Portland, Ore. Mr. Devaney is former Chief Justice of the Minnesota Supreme Court. All have had previous experience adjusting labor controversies.

Army Oath Taken At Washington Statue

RICHMOND, Va., July 12 (AP)—The Army varied its oath of enlistment procedure yesterday by marching 57 recruits to the equestrian statue of George Washington in Virginia's Capitol Square for the ceremony.

Flanked by a Color Guard, the young men stood bareheaded and solemn, right arms upraised toward the feet of Washington.

It was the idea of Sergeant Joseph F. Maher here.

W. C. T. U. President Asks Hour of Prayer

EVANSTON, Ill., July 12 (AP)—Mrs. Ida B. Wise Smith, National President of the Women's Christian Temperance Union, yesterday called upon its members and all religious groups to pray at least one hour next Sunday.

She asked prayers for the peace of the world, the nation's homes, nomination and election of suitable public officials, the youth of the nation and the National W. C. T. U. convention in Chicago Aug. 9-14.

Almazan Fans Mexican Row On Presidency

MEXICO, D. F., July 12 (AP)—Mexico's political situation remained uncertain today as the country faced the prospect of two rival groups claming seats in Congress and two powerful political leaders claiming the Presidency when Lazaro Cardenas' term expires Dec. 1.

The party of Gen. Juan Andreu Almazan, independent anti-Administration candidate, issued a statement saying the "only legitimate Congress" would be "installed Sept. 1" and that before this Congress "The President-elect of the United States of Mexico, Gen. Juan Andreu Almazan, will take the oath of office Dec. 1."

This countered an earlier claim by the Cardenas-sponsored party of the Mexican revolution that its candidate, Gen. Manuel Avila Camacho, had won a 5 to 1 majority throughout the country.

The issue apparently boiled down to settlement of this question:

Are the votes cast July 7 in separate voting placed established by General Almazan's followers, and the tabulations made yesterday in separately-established Almazan tabulation centers, to be recognized?

The government previously had termed such establishments illegal, but General Almazan's partisons, claiming big majorities for their man, asserted "imported gunmen" had prevented their attending the official tabulation centers, while on election day they were prevented from voting at many places. They claimed their only recourse therefore had been to set up their own voting and vote-counting centers.

Meanwhile, there were reports an extraordinary session of Congress called for July 25 might decide to pass on the election results instead of waiting until Aug. 25, as provided by law, to end tension.

Steel Firm Loses First Round In Labor Act Dispute

PITTSBURGH, July 12 (AP)—The $125,000,000 Weirton (W. Va.) Steel Company headed by Ernest T. Weir, New Deal foe who successfully battled the National Recovery Act, today lost the first round in a four-year fight against the Wagner Labor Act, which Mr. Weir has opposed as "Government interference in business."

Issuing a preliminary decision in its longest and costliest case, the National Labor Relations Board ordered the concern to disestablish independent "company unions" at plants in Weirton, W. Va., and Steubenville, Ohio. Seventeen of 300 employees who claimed they were dismissed for "outside" union activity were ordered reinstated with back pay.

The Company was also directed to "cease physical assaults on union employees or inciting others to such action." The decision said that "special watchmen" employed by the company "roamed the streets, trailed Congress of Industrial Organization sympathizers and assaulted Steel Workers Organizing Committee organizers." The C. I. O. called the watchmen a "hatchet gang."

The Board dismissed however, a petition by the C. I. O. Steel Workers Organizing Committee seeking recognition as bargaining agent for the 12,000 employees of the company, main unit of the National Steel Corporation of which Mr. Weir is chairman. The Board held the S. W. O. C. had not established a majority among the employees.

The four-year legal battle started in 1936 afted the company mechanized its tin plate mills and discharged 300 employees.

Way Believed Found To Meet Camouflage

FRIDAY HARBOR, Wash., July 12 (AP)—Prof. George B. Riggs peered through his green eyeshade visor. Green trees and plants appeared red. But when he gazed through the same green visor at green-painted benches and fences, they retained their natural appearance.

So, Professor Riggs disclosed today, he believes he stumbled onto the basic principle of a goggle which might permit aerial observers to spot camouflaged gun emplacements.

Professor Riggs, botanist at the University of Washington Oceanographic Laboratories here, said he believed the distinction between natural and green painted objects was due to the chlorophyll (green coloring material in growing plants) giving off a reddish florescence when viewed through the special goggle lens—a colored gelatine, similar to photographic film, inserted between two plates of glass.

Liner Has Refugees From the Azores

NEW YORK, July 12 (AP)—The American liner Siboney arrived yesterday from a special voyage to Funchal, Madeira, and Ponta Delgada, the Azores, with 76 passengers, 24 of them United States citizens of Portuguese extraction.

The ship was chartered by the Dutch Shell Oil Company to take 800 Portuguese oil workers from Curacao, Netherlands West Indies, to Funchal.

Ship's officers said the Cuba Mail Line was willing for the ship to proceed to Lisbon, about 550 miles from Funchal, to remove 800 American refugees, but the State Department advised that the liner Manhattan had been assigned to removal work.

They claimed passenger rates on the Siboney would have been as much as 80 per cent below the rates on the Manhattan.

About $214,000,000 to Be Cost Of Argentina's Defense Work

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina—While details of the Argentine rearmament program remain secret, all authoritative estimates place combined special expenditures for the three defense departments at more than 1,000,000,000 pesos, or about $214,000,000. The figure commonly mentioned is 1,300,000,000 pesos.

Whatever the final amount agreed on, it is obvious that Argentina's preparations to repel foreign aggression, apprehension of which is instilled in the average citizen, will cost more than the ordinary annual expenditure of the State.

The publicity given to this arms expenditure coincided with the announcement that the German military mission to this country would be eliminated. This technical assistance has been more or less continuous since before the 1914-18 war. Gen. Guenther Niedenfueher, Mission head, has been designated military attaché in Rio de Janeiro. Lieut. Col. Friedrich Wolf is given a similar appointment in Santiago.

The Argentine decision was taken some time before it was announced. It was in line with the policy, tacitly accepted by all South American countries, of refusing technical assistance from these States whose policies are responsible for their defense problems. The official explanation, when offered, is that strategy demands that defense be self-contained in the New World.

Navy Modernization Plans

The modernization of the Navy ranks first in Argentine plans. The sum of 700,000,000 pesos is mentioned as a minimum requirement. The desired strength would mean the addition of one cruiser, three destroyers and a submarine, as contemplated in the 1925 program, never realized because of lack of funds. It is intended also to replace the old battleships Moreno and Rivadavia.

Three years ago Congress authorized an official dockyard for the Navy. This will be expedited in the new program as well as the provision of other yards for the building of torpedo craft, submarines and auxiliary ships. Naval air force purchases will approximate 120,000,000 pesos.

Apart from air arm expenditures, it is estimated that 236,000,000 pesos will be earmarked for planes, airports, and anti-aircraft equipment. Strategic bases will be built along the coast, especially in Patagonia. Extensive purchases will be necessary—all in the United States, it is indicated. Cost-price terms are expected in return for this contribution to continental as well as Argentine defense.

Army's Requirements

The Army proper is believed to require not less than 500,000,000 pesos, but this sum includes investments in large stocks of raw materials to be accumulated for the manufacture of planes in the Cordoba factory and for general munitions manufacture. There are large items for artillery, portable arms and pontoon equipment.

The establishment of a Directorate-General of Miliary Factories is proposed. This new department will centralize existing factories and increase production as well as encourage private arms manufacture. New factories will be built to insure military autarchy.

President Ortiz conferred with the Ministers of War and Marine, accompanied by commanders of the defense forces, and heard the claims of each department, which were studied in relation to the expansion program. Later three projects were sent to Congress seeking authorization for the expenditures. The details of these have not yet been revealed.

Hambro Absolves Norwegians Of Downfall by Fifth Column

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 12—The story of the debacle of Norway is not one of "fifth column" treachery save as this charge was inspired by Nazi propaganda, according to C. J. Hambro, President of the Norwegian Parliament, the Storting, for 15 years. In his first interview after arrival in the United States from Montreal by air yesterday, Mr. Hambro absolved his countrymen of disloyalty in the fateful weeks of April and May that brought the collapse of the Government of King Haakon.

"The truth is that Hitler works the fifth column idea for all it's worth," he said. "He wants to establish the impression that there are thousands, even millions, of Nazi sympathizers everywhere.

"It should be remembered that we never expected to be attacked. We lacked military equipment, had no fighting planes, no anti-aircraft guns. We had neither asked Allied help nor received any promise of assistance."

Mr. Hambro accompanied the Norwegian Monarch to London on June 9, two months after the start of the German invasion, and left him there to board a Norwegian freighter at Glasgow, Scotland, for Canada under British convoy.

"As far as Norway is concerned," he declared here, "I can prove that the occupation was not made easy by Norwegian connivance; that reports to this effect were spread by the Nazis themselves.

"Nothing demoralizes a people more surely than rumors that they have been betrayed by their neighbors, by members of their own government, even by officers in the defense forces. Such rumors are a most effective Nazi weapon, and, if my country is anything like the others that have suffered the same fate, they are largely unjustified and untrue."

Recalling the absence of any ultimatum that would have apprised the Norwegian coast guards that dark midnight of April 9 whether the ships that appeared simultaneously at many points along the coast were French, British or German, Mr. Hambro said that at Bergen it was English-speaking German officers who advised the patrol boats that this was a British expeditionary force to aid in Norwegian defense.

There is a bust of Hitler in the Parliament House now, but according to the exiled head of that legislature, the Norwegians do not see their future darkly, believing they have definite assets for a national come-back.

Delegates Ponder Great Riddle; Many Kibitz Platform Building

CHICAGO, July 12 (AP)—Delegates to the Democratic National Convention began moving into town today—but as uncertain of their ultimate destination as a ship's crew whose captain has sealed orders in his pocket.

Most of them predicted President Roosevelt would take a third term nomination if it is handed to him. These included such arrivals as Gov. E. D. Rivers of Georgia and Senator Scott W. Lucas of Illinois.

Peace advocates, Congress of Industrial Organizations heads, farm leaders, and spokesmen for a varied assortment of organized "movements" were ready today to urge their pet planks at the opening session of the Resolutions Committee.

Senator Robert Wagner of New York, Committee Chairman, called the first meeting for mid-afternoon. He told reporters he hoped to complete organization preliminaries in time to start public hearings before nightfall.

"We want to clean up these public sessions quickly so we can get down to the serious business of platform writing before the Convention meets Monday," the New Yorker said. "We want to avoid these all-night sessions after the Convention gets under way."

Evidently hoping to capitalize on President Roosevelt's pledge not to send any American soldiers to fight on foreign soil, three persons were on hand to advocate strong antiwar planks.

They were Walter W. Van Kirk of the National Peace Conference; Frederick J. Libby, National Council for Prevention of War, and Representative Louis Ludlow (D) of Indiana, war referendum advocate.

John L. Lewis, head of the C. I. O., who appeared before the Republican Convention at Philadelphia, was not listed among those making early appearances. But Thomas J. Kennedy, Vice-President of Lewis' United Mine Workers, and Philip Murray, head of the Steel Workers' Organizing Committee, also C. I. O., were ready to appear.

So were Edward A. O'Neal, President of the American Farm Bureau Federation; and a dozen others, including Miss Josephine Roche, former Assistant Secretary of the Treasury and now representing the National Consumers League; Paul Wolman, Veterans of Foreign Wars; Neville Miller, National Broadcasting Company; Conita Pollitzer, National Woman's Party, and Gerritt VanderHonning, National Retail Grocers.

Several state leaders already here for the Convention have predicted an antiwar plank couched in more explicit terms than that approved by the Republicans, who advocated no involvement in foreign wars, but turned aside a commitment against sending American soldiers to fight on foreign ground.

Pigeons Carry Liberty Message

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TREASURE ISLAND San Francisco Bay—Liberty, as Americans understand it, took to wings here on the Fourth, 150 sets of them, when carrier pigeons bore aloft copies of the Declaration of Independence—copies the size of a postage stamp. It was a pretty sight—the graceful, swift-winged messengers of liberty circling over Treasure Island, seeming to swoop a salute to the Tower of the Sun, and then heading for their cotes—400 miles away for some and 700 miles for others.

The miniature Declarations along with a "Pledge of 1940," were bound in a small capsule to the leg of each pigeon, and were to be presented by the birds' owners to the Mayors of their home cities. In addition, the Interfraternity Council of San Francisco, C. Fenton Nichols, President, which sponsored the event, was to mail copies to President Roosevelt, the Governors of the 48 States, the Mayors of the Nation's principal cities, and to the chief executives of the Latin American countries.

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'Fancy Gadgets' Eliminated In Plane Production Drive

All means of speeding the production of warplanes, under the rearmament program, are being studied by the United States and manufacturers. Two of the most important are already under way: simplifying designs, eliminating many "gadgets," and exchanging by numerous companies of licensing agreements. The Aviation Editor of the Associated Press is on a tour of the leading plane manufacturing companies.

LOS ANGELES, July 12 (AP)—Two major developments, one of them frankly borrowed from Europe, are going to do much toward speeding American air rearmament under the impetus of Congressional appropriations running into the hundreds of millions of dollars.

One is airplane design simplification. The other is the appearance of licensing agreements permitting the construction of identical-type warplanes by factories in widely separated localities.

To borrow a term from a nationally-publicized California political campaign of 1934, the United States, launched suddenly upon an air defense project reminiscent of 1917, is preparing to turn out "production for use" warplanes.

Fancy and Costly Planes

Our military planes have been too fancy. Since 1934, when the wholesale cancellation of air mail contracts and the attendant attempt of the Army to fly the mails showed the Air Corps to be deficient in both equipment and training, our planes have grown fancier—and costlier.

One gadget alone, an hydraulically-operated pilot's seat whose performance puts a barber's chair to shame, costs several hundred dollars. Flight and engine instruments, which in the manufacturing process are costly and time-consuming, cover the front of the cockpit and in some instances spill over on to its sides.

Miles of aluminum alloy conduits—known in the trade as "plumbing"—snake through the wings and fuselage.

Simplicity in Planes

At St. Louis recently a test pilot showed me the cockpit of an interceptor pursuit. The complexity of the instrument panel had been reduced fully a third. On the left side was a switch connected electrically to the trigger on the control stick. It was marked "1, 2, 3, volley."

"This is what we are coming to," said the pilot. "We need greater simplicity. A combat pilot doesn't even need a selector switch on his guns. Let him press the trigger and fire all four at the same time."

West coast manufacturers are beginning to receive hints from both the Army and Navy that simplification of planes—and, therefore, of plane manufacture—would be welcome. The services are about ready to accept planes with electrical wiring running throughout the structure instead of being grouped in conduits where one bullet easily could wreck several units in the control system.

Big Savings in Prospect

They are about ready to abandon expensive, pressurized hydraulic systems, actuated by buttons or switches, in favor of hand-operated air brakes and retractable landing gear, at least on the smaller warplanes.

At the Douglas plant in Santa Monica, the country's largest aircraft factory, a parts manufacturer who is also a pilot and an engineer, told me the other day, "We are going to achieve quick production when the air corps specialists at Wright Field in Dayton stop thinking up new gadgets to add to planes and begin eliminating about half of those we already have."

Simplification has been the key to German warplane production. If our warplanes are too fancy, they may also be too fast. That is, for years we have been spending our energies and money obtaining high performance. The German "Stuka" dive bombers have a level-flight speed of only 220 miles an hour. They are light, single-engine planes. We have not been satisfied with less than 300 miles an hour in bi-motor medium bombers.

The other aspect of an accelerated air rearmament drive, the licensing of one factory by another to increase production and spread employment, is under agreements obtained by Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau, Jr. He announced the move May 23.

The West Coast is giving an example of what is meant. The Douglas Company has licensed the Boeing Aircraft Co. in Seattle to manufacture large numbers of two-engine, fast medium bombers for the British. Such licenses probably will be issued in increasing numbers as the manufacture of planes for our own armed forces gains momentum.

Former Empress Zita Coming to U. S.

NEW YORK, July 12 (AP)—Former Empress Zita of Austria-Hungary, widow of Emperor Karl and mother of Archduke Otto of Hapsburg, will arrive in the United States within a few days, probably on a trans-Atlantic clipper, it was reported authoritatively today.

The Empress, now in Portugal after fleeing from the Nazi advance through Belgium, France, and Spain, will bring her three youngest sons and her three daughters, along with some semblance of a retinue.

Archduke Otto, who arrived on the Atlantic Clipper yesterday from Lisbon, declined to discuss his mother's plans, but it was learned he is seeking a suitable country estate for her here.

Another royal entourage—that of the Grand Duchess Charlotte of Luxembourg; her husband, Prince Felix of Bourbon-Parma, and their six children—may leave Lisbon for the United States soon.

The Grand Duchess, a friend of the former Empress Zita, was forced to end her 21-year rule when the Germans invaded Luxembourg in May.

'Blue Bird' Author Reaches New York

HOBOKEN, N. J., July 12 (AP)—Maurice Maeterlinck, the Belgian playwright who wrote the celebrated "Blue Bird," arrived from Lisbon, Portugal, on the Greek liner Nea Hellas today, a war refugee. He plans to stay with a friend in New York until the war is over.

With him was his wife. She was carrying a cage with two bluebirds.

Mr. Maeterlinck said that all his money had been in Belgian banks now in German hands, and that his books and papers were lost in Paris. He added that he was a noted enemy of the Germans, liable to immediate execution, because of his play "The Burgomaster of Steelmonde," which dealt with the German World War invasion of Belgium.

The Maeterlincks have spent much of their time for many years in Nice. They left there before the war started last September.

Lady Ribblesdale Gives Up Her British Title

NEW YORK, July 12 (AP)—Lady Ribblesdale, long a leader in international social affairs, is plain "Mrs. Ava Willing Ribblesdale" now.

The former Mrs. John Jacobs Astor and mother of Vincent Astor, she renounced her British title yesterday in a hot, congested courtroom and was repatriated as an American citizen.

She became a British subject in 1919 through her marriage to the late Lord Ribblesdale. John Jacob Astor perished in the Titanic disaster in 1912.

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Latin America 'Barter' Halts Sale of Planes

LOS ANGELES, July 12 (AP)—In the last four months one leading American aircraft manufacturing company has "lost" the trade of nine South American republics to European competitors largely because of the latter's barter system.

In ordinary times that would stir interest only in financial circles, but today, with air rearmament and hemisphere defense intimately associated in the public mind, the character of our trade with South America takes on more than a passing significance.

Two facts stand out in our air rearmament drive in relation to South American trade: that continent is virtually a virgin area for the development of air transportation, and the airplane—and particularly the military airplane—has become a symbol of might to Latin-American peoples.

Competition between the United States and European companies for aircraft sales in South America was dramatized at Lima, Peru, several years ago when Italian military planes and aircraft of our Navy frankly vied for top honors in performance before the Peruvian public during an air conference.

President's Words Cited

Today such competition has become more than an interesting sideshow to the panorama of world events because, in the words of President Roosevelt:

"Para, Brazil, is but four flying hours to Caracas, Venezuela; and Venezuela but 2½ hours to Cuba and the Canal Zone; and Cuba and the Canal Zone are 2¼ hours to Tampico, Mexico; and Tampico is 2¼ hours to St. Louis, Kansas City and Omaha."

That was part of the data submitted by Mr. Roosevelt to Congress in his special message May 16 suggesting an air force of 50,000 airplanes.

In spite of the European war the two leading European aircraft manufacturing nations having a brisk export trade, Germany and Italy, have pressed their commercial advantages in both the transport and sales fields. Aircraft shipments are not inhibited by a stoppage of ocean surface traffic, airplanes can fly to a buyer.

What "defense" advantage may accrue to a nation or combination of nations enjoying sales advantages on another continent may be open to question, but both the Army and the Navy have been concerned with the popularity which Italian and German airplanes enjoy in several South American countries.

Student Missions

Peru, Argentina, Colombia, Chile, and Brazil have received invitations from the Italian Government to send "student" missions to Rome. Some of the invitations have been accepted. In turn, Italian commercial delegations, which include Italian Army officers, have visited South America.

One high-ranking Italian Army officer has become a member of the air corps of one South American republic.

The problem facing the American aircraft industry in the drive for sale on that continent has been the same problem facing manufacturers of other exportable products: a method of meeting European barter agreements. The Southern California aircraft company which lost its markets there could not match Europe's barter offers.

It had to have cash.

Like the other American aircraft companies, it had an additional problem. Military aircraft are still on the Government's export restriction list. Shipments out of the United States require special license.

Financing Problem

In a "free economy" opposed to European "managed economies," the American aircraft manufacturer has had recourse only to the Export-Import Bank for financing South American sales on the time-payment plan. At least one of the companies in the Los Angeles area has offered to absorb 20 per cent of the financing.

Without money to pay cash at our rate of exchange, the South American republics have found it easier for several years to engage in barter with Germany and Italy. They have traded chicle, nitrates, coffee, beef, and wheat, among other products, for Europe's military airplanes.

Welfare Head Fined

KANKAKEE, Ill., July 12 (AP)—A. L. Bowen, State Welfare Director, yesterday was fined $1,000 and ordered removed from office by Circuit Judge James V. Bartley of Joliet who sentenced him on a charge of gross omission of duty in connection with an epidemic at Manteno State Hospital last summer. A 60-day stay of execution of the sentence was granted to permit Mr. Bowen's attorney to perfect an appeal.

Stamp Collectors Swell P. O. Receipts

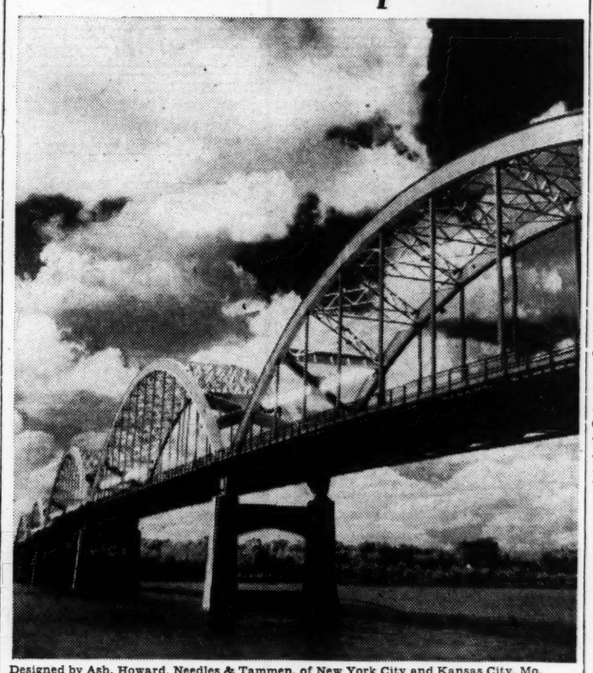
By the Associated Press

Washington, July 12

Stamp collectors contributed millions of dollars to the Post Office Department's income during the fiscal year ended June 30.

The Department reported today that its philatelic agency here had receipts of $1,100,670 and estimated that several million dollars of stamps were sold to collectors by post offices elsewhere.

Each Arch Independent



Designed by Ash, Howard, Needles & Tammen, of New York City and Kansas City, Mo.

Upper Mississippi Toll Crossing

Four-lane span connecting Rock Island, Ill., and Davenport, Iowa

Illinois and Iowa Set Free Of Traffic Shackle by Bridge

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROCK ISLAND, Ill., July 12—Dedication of the Rock Island Centennial Bridge today links this city to Davenport, Iowa, and provides the upper Mississippi River with a four-lane crossing. The structure, consisting of five steel spans, stands completed at the 100th anniversary of the changing of the community's name from Stephenson to Rock Island. It was known for a time as the Galbraith bridge, so named by the City Council in honor of Mayor Robert P. Galbraith, to whose individual effort it owes its existence. But at the Mayor's own suggestion, the Aldermen changed the name to Rock Island Centennial bridge.

When a City dedicates a $3,000,000 sewage system and treatment plant one day, and follows it by inaugurating traffic over a $2,500,000 bridge the next, things have to be a bit festive. So Freddy Martin's orchestra was called to play for a street dance on the bridge last night; representatives of the Governors of Iowa and Illinois attended dedication ceremonies today; while a parade of transportation is scheduled tomorrow, to be followed by fireworks in the old-fashioned manner for river towns, set off from two barges moored in the Mississippi.

The bridge is heralded as removing a traffic bottleneck existing when the Government-owned highway and railway bridge was depended on as a connection between Rock Island and Davenport. In 1935 a suspension highway bridge was completed between Bettendorf, Iowa (on the outskirts of Davenport) and Moline, Ill. This is a few miles upstream from the Government bridge. Contrary to expectation, it did not alleviate interstate traffic congestion that at times halted autos for blocks in both cities.

Added employment, too, at Rock Island Arsenal for national defense manufacture, now reaching 5,400 and moving upward, aggravated the traffic demand on the Government bridge.

Financed by a $2,500,000 revenue bond issue (with no PWA grant obtainable) the Centennial bridge was built at a construction cost of $1,750,000. Toll for passenger vehicles is 10 cents, regardless of the number of occupants. Trucks pay higher fees. So do horse-and-wagon combinations, for the reason that they slow traffic. Bonds are to be retired solely out of toll earnings and are not a direct tax obligation upon citizens of Rock Island.

Overall length is 4,450 feet, of which the Davenport approach accounts for 1,075 feet, and the Rock Island approach, 510. The two largest spans over the river channel are 540 and 396 feet long, respectively Maximum height above the bridge roadway is 95 feet, and above water, 172 feet. Thus the largest boats on the upper river may pass under. Concrete roadways 22 feet wide provide two lanes of traffic in each direction. At the edges run five-foot sidewalks.

Designed by Ash, Howard, Needles and Tammen, of New York City and Kansas City, Mo., the bridge is of tied-arch construction, every section independent and standing alone.

Latin-American Labor Upholds Democracies as Least of Evils

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—Total war upon Fascism was decreed at the meeting of the Central Committee of the Latin-American Labor Confederation (C. T. A. L.) held recently here. Support of the democracies was adopted on the principle that labor movements can thrive under democratic governments while they are dissolved by totalitarian regimes.

The first meeting of the Central Committee of the Confederation, founded two years ago, was attended by delegates from Cuba, Chile, Colombia, Argentina, Mexico, and the United States. Delegates from the United States were Miss Katherine Lewis, daughter of John L. Lewis and President of the Women's Committee of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, and John L. Curran, head of the National Maritime Union, affiliated with the C. I. O.

The bourgeoise democracies were held equally guilty with Italy and Germany for the success of Fascism in Europe by spokesmen at the convention. They charged the democracies with aiding and abetting Fascism as a bulwark against Communism and with thereby creating the instrument of their own downfall. Despite this guilt the Latin-American Labor Conference determined to support democracy in the Americas as the best safeguard against Nazi domination.

War Likened to 1914

The present European war was described as having the same sources as the 1914 debâcle, seen as the clash between rival imperialisms seeking political and economic domination. The working class, it was held, has no interest in it since the war was not caused by Labor, but Labor is its greatest victim. Fascism was described as the final expression of the bourgeoise regime in decay and obliged to use tyranny to perpetuate itself.

A workers' government would have prevented the clash, spokesmen declared. Delegates were instructed to urge their governments to preserve and nurture union organizations and standards since the key to real democracy is the existence of unions. They were also held to be the best support which democracy has in its conflict with the totalitarian regimes.

The teachings of 1914 and the increasing desire of the Latin-American countries for their economic emancipation have pointed two roads to be followed. One is the diversification of agriculture in order to make each nation self-sustaining. The second is the development of national industries, with the same objective. The Confederation adopted both platforms as leading to improved standards of living.

Government control of production, distribution and export was advocated in order to cushion national economies against the inevitable dislocation following the war. Ample supplies of subsistence products should be maintained and all products which will be scarce following the war should be stocked by governments now, according to the program. Income from current exports, stimulated by the war machines, should be saved to open new sources of production and create employment after the war when the economic crisis will be acute.

Has Constructive Plan

Despite the economic difficulties foreseen, the C. T. A. L. urged the raising of wages and lowering of living costs, a project which is extremely optimistic in view of the dependence of the nations producing raw materials upon world trade, and of the decrease in trade now being experienced.

The most constructive plan sponsored during the convention was that for the increase of communication systems throughout America. Highways, railways, and merchant marines should be built toward the end of extending inter-American trade and reaching for self-sufficiency on this continent. Barter between American nations was also urged as a means for stimulating trade.

Whatever the results of the war, workers of the American continent should make an extraordinary effort to reconstruct the international labor movement and form a universal labor organization in order that the working classes may participate in the construction of the new social order, the convention members declared. This united proletarian front would, it appears, be in complete accord with Communism, although the labor delegates warily avoided the use of the term on which their platform is obviously based.

Migrants Problem Has Bright Side

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO—There is a bright side to California's migrant question, and if the State with Federal help can successfully overcome the immediate challenge of thousands in need, it can look forward to increased productivity and income, because of the migrants, not in spite of them.

This is the conviction of the Berkeley Field Office of the National Resources Planning Board, based upon surveys conducted by the Berkeley office of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

The benefits of the migrant flood, which, according to the survey, released more than 400,000 new citizens in Oregon and Washington, and 1,250,000 in California in the last 10 years, are cast in the long-range focus:

1. Foster conservation by relieving population pressure on natural resources in areas inadequately supplied to provide a living for those dependent on agricultural and extractive activities.

2. Expedite readjustments in land use by permitting withdrawal from crop production of thousands of acres that probably never should have been plowed.

3. Strengthen the national economy by transferring population from areas where natural resources have been developed near their limit to areas where dormant resources of water power, forests, and minerals await further development. (The three Pacific Coast States have about 40 per cent of the Nation's undeveloped water power.)

Population Decline

4. Postpone population decline on the Pacific Coast for another generation by transferring new and younger blood from regions of high fertility to states having the lowest birth rates in the Nation.

5. Develop larger markets for manufactured goods in the Far West, thus opening opportunities for greater industrial development on the Pacific seaboard. Diffusion of factories that could be converted to manufacture of munitions in time of war should strengthen national defense.

6. Develop larger demands for durable goods. For example, home building is expanding in California because of a shortage of houses. This demand probably would not have arisen if the migrants had remained where they were.

The report insists that migrants have a wide range of skills and experience, are active, industrious people whose employability is high.

In addition to all of this "bright" outlook, the report points out that California's per capita income actually increased rapidly during the very period in which the vast new flood of migrants was rolling into the State.

California's population increased 8.3 per cent from 1930 to 1937 The Nation's population gained only 5.3 per cent. Yet the per capita income in this State for the same period was 53 per cent higher than the Nation's, $837 to $547.

In 1929, the State's income was 45 per cent higher than the Nation's, so actually in a depression era the average income in California jumped 8 per cent, figures based on United States Census Bureau estimates. Assuming the Bureau's figures completely off, the present survey estimates the State income would have gained at least 1 per cent and still be 46 per cent above the Nation.

The survey does not use these figures to prove that California's income jumped because of the migrants. "It indicates," says the report, "that the population increase has not prevented California's per capita income from keeping pace with the average recovery throughout the Nation.

Wage Earners Increase

It is pointed out that in the period from 1929 to 1937 the average number of wage earners in California's manufacturing industries increased 4 per cent.

Principal problem facing California and the Nation from the great migration, of course, is what to do today with the unemployed, shelterless, moneyless but eager-to-work families. The survey does not gloss over the difficulties. It blames them on the increased time lag between newcomers entering the State and their absorption into jobs.

The suddenness of the migration is, therefore, seen as the root of all the problems—not California's inability to absorb the newcomers eventually.

Here is how the report states the problem:

"The rapid influx of newcomers into a settled area is like the sudden dumping of one chemical solution into another—the reaction is often violent and heated, whereas if it trickles in gradually, it may be absorbed without disturbance. If the migrants can be assimilated without lowering California's high per capita income, the State, the Nation, and these transplanted Americans themselves all stand to gain."

One of the most interesting facts in the current survey is that 80 per cent of the migrants to California who had children in school in the 1930's were not farmers. They were not, in other words, ousted sharecroppers, "Okies," and "Joads." Says the report: "Migrants of the 1930's were drawn from a wide variety of occupations — skilled workmen, salesmen, machine operators, clerical and service workers, business and professional people of many kinds. Farmers and agricultural laborers were a minority. More than 80 per cent of the heads of migrant families having children in school reported that they had been engaged in nonagricultural work prior to migrating to California."

WPA Reports Few Radicals

WASHINGTON, July 12 (AP)—The estimated 30,000 odd Communists and Nazis on work relief pay rolls either abandoned their WPA jobs quietly before July 1 or falsified their party affiliations, officials concluded today.

Thus far, they said, a nation-wide questionnaire poll of more than a million WPA workers has turned up only four persons acknowledging Communist sympathies—two in New York, one in Detroit, and one in Philadelphia.

The poll was ordered under the 1940-41 Relief Act, which directed the dismissal by July 1 of all who answered that they were aliens, Communists, Nazis, or advocates of violent overthrow of the Government.

The estimate of 30,000 Communists and Nazis represented an arbitrary figure, officials said. It assumes the correctness of the recent statement of Col. F. C. Harrington, WPA Commissioner, who asserted that "not more" than 2 per cent of the July roster belonged to either group.

The total WPA enrollment on July 3 numbered 1,611,213, so that 2 per cent would be 32,244.

Highway Safety Linked to Defense

ALBANY, N. Y., July 12 (AP)—Defense against modern "total" warfare calls for definite contributions from all "who are actively concerned with traffic and with safety," the Public Safety Director of the National Safety Council declared today.

Urging "national unity to meet what may prove to be the greatest crisis in our history," Sidney J. Williams told the Eastern Conference of the American Association of Motor Vehicle Administrators:

"We must make all possible haste toward an integrated, efficient, safe highway system, adequate for both peace and war. . . .

"All our present efforts to train drivers ought to be intensified—in high schools, through adult classes, in CCC camps and in every practicable way. . . .

"The driver records in every motor vehicle department assume new importance. When Uncle Sam finds it necessary to select over night great numbers of reliable, competent drivers, he should be able to check at once with your files."

HE BREAKFASTS ON Cocomalt

(posed by professional model)

Monitor Reader
Mrs. Herbert Mills,
Colorado Springs, Colo., writes:

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China War Aids Backward Provinces

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHUNGKING—In the two vast hinterland Provinces of Szechwan and Kweichow, wartime necessities not only have forced a tremendous economic reconstruction, but many of the factories, farm projects, and other investments are now being placed on a permanent basis, for use after the war is over.

The first year's record of the Kweichow Development Corporation, organized in June, 1939, illustrates the tremendous progress which has been made in a province hitherto considered the most backward in China.

The Corporation, a semi-official institution, has invested $3,823,000 (Chinese, about $267,600 U. S.) and, starting from scratch, operates or controls 20 industrial, mining, and agricultural projects.

Last fall the Corporation invested $100,000 (Chinese) in gold mining in eastern Kweichow. The work has now progressed to the stage of smelting and refining, and gold is expected to be produced this summer.

At the cost of $50,000 (Chinese) the Corporation has recently set up a chemical works which produces soap, candles, ink, gum, toothpaste and face cream. The other enterprise which the Corporation controls include a machine shop, a lumber mill, a match factory, a printing shop, an oil refining factory, a silk weaving factory, and a glass factory.

Million for Trucks

In January $1,000,000 (Chinese) was spent importing 20 trucks for freight and passenger service on the inter-provincial highways.

Formerly considered a backwoods province of China, Kweichow today is the most important communications center of Free China. It is pinned in between Szechwan and Yunnan—the two most strategic provinces under the Central Government. Kweichow's ancient trails through mountains and rugged hills have been turned into modern motor routes. Over them thousands of tons of war material and supplies have been carried from the coastal districts to the interior.

Kweichow's population today is 11,000,000. Of these, 50 per cent are aborigines, decendants of early Southwestern tribes. Although no actual fighting has taken place in this province, conscription has been going on quietly and today 600,000 men are undergoing military training. It is estimated that another 1,500,000 aborigines are receiving instructions in the art of guerilla warfare in the hills and 50,000 members of the Miao tribes are now at the front.

Gov. Wu Ting-chang has made rapid progress since 1938 in getting rid of the notorious bandits and in establishing 64 public health clinics in the 82 counties and pushing a vast agricultural program.

What seems more of a miracle is the opium suppression work. It is said that three years ago 50 per cent of Kweichow's population were drug addicts. Today this figure has been brought down to practically nil.

Agricultural Boom Expected

The $400,000,000 Chinese currency Farm Loan Program recently announced by the joint offices of the four government-owned banks—Bank of China, Central Bank of China, Bank of Communications and Farmers' Bank of China—is expected to open a new era in the history of agriculture in China.

The news of the grant has brought great rejoicing among the farmers in Free China and already the projects of the new ministry of agriculture and forestry is in full swing.

Detailed plans have been mapped out and technical men have been employed to assist every branch of agriculture. Special preference will be given farmers in Szechwan, Kweichow, Shensi, Kansu, Sikong and Yunnan, provinces which now form the backbone of the Central Government at Chungking.

In the past, loans were used chiefly to buy seeds, fertilizers; but this time special effort will be made to buy modern machinery, open irrigation systems and to construct granaries. The Government will also help farmers to market and transport their crops as well as introduce modern methods of agriculture.

Already, many farm districts in Szechwan which were formerly used for poppy plantations are now silk cultivating areas and the cotton crops in Kweichow province has been greatly increased and improved.

Szechwan's industrial past and future as the provincial center for Chinese resistance were discussed here recently at the second anniversary meeting of the Association of Evacuated Factories.

Many Products Produced

Yen Yueh-chiu, President of the Association, reported that Szechwan's factories are worth over $200,000,000, (Chinese, about $14,000,000 U. S.), and that in spite of the lack of technical personnel, materials, and capital, many much-needed commodities are being produced for the Government and the people. The 150 factories are making glass, toothbrushes, dyestuffs, iron and steel goods, machines, paints, soaps, cloth, pencils, and many other capital and consumers' goods. Plans are being completed for the establishment of nail and needle factories, and a Sino-British rubber company with a capital of $1,000,000 (Chinese).

The Association passed several resolutions asking that it be represented at the People's Congress on Nov. 12, and that the National Government extend further industrial loans.

The shortage of labor was discussed. Travelling expenses are offered to skilled workers in the seaboard cities who want to come into the interior.

A representative of the Kuomintang, ruling party, announced that a labor union is to be organized in Chungking. "I believe that when a labor union is organized," he said, "the goal of national economic reconstruction will be greatly expedited."

Resigned to a long war of resistance which must hereafter be partly financed by the country's own resources, the Chinese Government is giving active financial assistance and transportation facilities to private enterprises which have moved inland since the Japanese invasion of the Lower Yangtse Valley and North China.

Patience Its Own Reward

There is many a romance surrounding the removals of these plants. For instance, the Yu Foong Spinning Mill, owned by the Bank of China, was moved lock, stock and barrel from Chengchow, Honan Province, North China, over a distance of more than 625 miles. All the window panes, woodwork, wiring, spindles and machinery were transported entirely by human labor over dangerous and circuitous roads.

One dynamo weighing 13 tons was also carried by coolies. On a section of the journey the dynamo was put on two junks and sent westward along a canal. One day a fleet of Japanese planes appeared overhead and the men accompanying the junks, in order to save the dynamo, sank the vessels, sending the valuable piece of machinery to the bottom. After the planes left, salvage work was started immediately but it took two months before the dynamo was lifted out of the water.

The power plant has now been completed and the dynamo is generating power for 80,000 spindles. This mill, situated in an undisclosed place in Szechwan far from any large city, is air conditioned and equipped with a fire sprinkler system.

Fuel From Tung Oil

There are half a dozen or more oil-cracking plants in Free China. The small one near Chungking produces 1,000 gallons of gasoline from tung oil each day. There are also scores of iron, copper and steel foundries in Szechwan, Kweichow, Yunnan and Hunan Provinces. One factory in Yunnan manufactures army telephone sets and other electrical equipment.

With most of the major factories and heavy industries working now, the Government is simultaneously pushing a large-scale program to develop the raw materials in the Provinces of Sinkang, Sinkiang, Kansu and Chinghai, far from the scene of hostilities.

A three-year plan has just been started for the cultivation and improvement of cotton crops in Kansu. More than 450,000 mu of land, or about 11,120 acres in 39 districts, have been earmarked for this purpose.

Chinese overseas in the United States, Hawaii and the South Seas who contributed millions of dollars to the war chest and medical supplies during the first two years of the war are now taking an active part in the new Government projects. Cantonese in Hawaii have raised $1,000,000 (Chinese) to finance a vast agricultural project in Kwangtung Province and will employ refugees and others returning overseas in that area.

A group from the South Seas has just arrived with $1,000,000 (Chinese) to start a factory to remake old automobile tires in order to conserve foreign exchange for purchase of other more needed supplies.

150 Chinese Tribes Keep Their Identity

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Yunnanfu

Chinese officials engaged in erecting a vast hinterland economy for resistance to Japanese aggression find themselves dealing at closer range with China's aboriginal tribesmen.

Seldom brought to public notice, there are more than 150 tribes still retaining traces of their identity. Among them in the southwest provinces are the Ma-tzu, Miao-tzu, and Kwei-tzu. Colloquially and often disparagingly, the tribesmen are called "Lolas."

China's prevailing type, while varying markedly from South to North, has resulted from admixtures of the aboriginal communities with invading Tibetans, Tatars, Shans, and other peoples.

Newspaper Guild Bars Subversives

MEMPHIS, Tenn., July 12 (AP)—The American Newspaper Guild's national convention prior to ballot for officers went on record last night as condemning "all subversive activities" after turning down a statement that "Communism, Nazism and Fascism" form no part of the Guilds' beliefs.

The 105 to 37 vote on the latter tabled a minority report from the convention's Resolutions Committee. After the amendment's defeat, the convention adopted by voice vote the Committee majority's resolution condemning "all subversive activities" and specifically those "designed to jeopardize our national defense."

The convention also turned down a suggestion that its officers call on the Congress of Industrial Organizations, with which the Guild is affiliated, and the American Federation of Labor to resume peace negotiations.

Frankford Arsenal Dismissals Reported

PHILADELPHIA, July 12 (AP)—The Evening Bulletin says three or four employees of the Frankford arsenal here were discharged July 10 "because of proven subversive activity."

The arsenal manufactures shells for the Army's big guns and other ammunition for the Nation's military forces. It employs about 5,000 men.

The Bulletin says it learned the dismissals followed reports by Federal Bureau of Investigation agents.

John F. Sears, local F. B. I. Director, had "no comment" on the report.

Army Plane Crashes

SOMERSET, Pa., July 12 (AP)—The crash of a twin-motored Army bomber is being investigated by Federal and State aviation authorities today. The crash occurred atop Laurel Mountain of the Allegheny range. Witnesses said the B-10 model plane apparently had motor trouble at 500 feet.

Japan Moves Southward

By a Staff Artist

French Indo-China in Empire's Path

Strategically located, as indicated by mileages in the map, Indo-China already is far on the way toward domination by Japan. American, British, and Netherlands interests are affected, as well as French.

Blockade at Kwangchowan Shuts Another Road to China

HONG KONG, July 12 (AP)—The Japanese Navy dispatched a dozen officers to Kwangchowan, French-leased port midway between Hong Kong and French Indo-China, today to block the remaining French-controlled inlet for trade destined for China.

The Japanese said they were establishing the Kwangchowan contraband control in accordance with the agreement which last week placed Japanese inspectors at five key points in Indo-China in order to sever China's most important economic lifeline.

Kwangchowan is connected with the Chinese hinterland by roads and waterways, and with Indo-China by regular ship services.

Plea for Colonies

TOKYO, July 12 (AP)—The Japanese War Ministry now advocates that "the people of (French) Indo-China and the (Netherlands) East Indies should be freed from their present colonial status and given self-government."

The suggestion was made in an official pronouncement issued on the third anniversary of the outbreak of war in China.

"There is no reason or justice in the present situation wherein nations on the other side of the world control vast territories which they exploit for their own use," the statement declared.

Need for Education

"Given proper education," the pronouncement continued, "these peoples are perfectly capable of self-government."

During the interim of education, it suggested, Japan would assume the responsibility of protecting the territories and administering their affairs as did the United States in the case of the Philippines.

The War Ministry ridiculed the suggestion that Germany or Italy might take possession of British or French colonies in the East.

"We know with personal knowledge," it said, "that the acquisition of these territories is not part of the Nazi program.

"When the war ends Germany will establish hegemony in Europe. She will have all she needs there and in the Near East without stretching her hands out to the Far East."

Questioned about the disposition of Hong Kong, Singapore, Penang, and other fortified outposts of Britain under the proposed New Order in East Asia, a War Ministry spokesman said "obviously their status as fortifications will have to be altered."

Entry Into War Doubted

The same source discounted the possibility of Japan's entry into the European war.

"We certainly should be more closely aligned with Italy and Germany," he said, "but formal entry into the war would first be a matter of consultation with them."

Official Japanese statements emphasized the aim toward bringing a quick end of the hostilities in China "in order to proceed with construction of the New Order in East Asia.

The War Ministry's anniversary pronouncement said "the international situation is developing favorably for the execution of our national policies. We must take advantage of this golden opportunity."

Accord Seen Near

TOKYO, July 12 (AP)—"Satisfactory progress" in negotiations on Japan's demands for closing of the British Burma route to arms for China was reported by the Japanese Foreign Office today after a meeting of Ambassador Sir Robert Leslie Craigie and Foreign Minister Hachiro Arita.

The two were understood to be seeking a compromise on the demands, which Britain's first reply early this week failed to meet. Sir Robert had new instructions from London.

Arms From U. S.

WASHINGTON, July 12 (AP)—China's ability to obtain vital war supplies from the United States would be jeopardized if Japan succeeded in having the Burma road closed.

American supplies have been reaching China mainly over two outes—through French Indo-China and Burma. Japan acted speedily after the French-German armistice to cut off supplies through French Indo-China and also put pressure on Britain to close the Burma road leading to Chungking, the present Chinese Government capital.

Closing of both these routes would make it difficult for American supplies to reach the Chinese Government. The third chief route is from Soviet Russia.

Exports of arms and munitions from the United States to China amounted to $1,276,762 during the first four months of this year.

Air Liner Lost?

LONDON, July 12 (AP)—A Reuters (British news agency) dispatch from Batavia, Netherlands East Indies, said passengers arriving yesterday by airplane from French Indo-China reported that an Air France liner disappeared July 8 on its way from Hanoi to Hong Kong. No further details were given.

'Home Front' Of Britain Put Under Defense

LONDON, July 12 (AP)—Britain tightened control of civilian life today to bolster the "home front" against any direct attack on England and to conserve food in the face of Germany's attempt to blockade the British Isles.

Orders in Council empowered the Government to take these steps:

1. Outlaw industrial strikes or lockouts which threaten to hamper production.

2. Order occupants of any building to carry out measures to hinder enemy attack—possibly to convert houses or factories into veritable forts.

3. Order cleaning out of attics or rooms to prevent spread of fire started by incendiary bombs.

4. Ban or regulate use of any vehicle on the highways.

5. Take over fields which farmers are failing to make produce the last possible ounce of foodstuffs.

Employment of aliens in several specified industries in Britain was banned in an order issued by Sir John Anderson, Home Secretary.

The order, issued under Britain's wartime alien laws, prohibited aliens from working in any of the country's many defense areas and barred them from employment in munitions industries, gas, water, electricity and transport enterprises and welfare organizations associated with the fighting forces.

Brass Called In

LONDON, July 12 (AP)—Turn over your brass and copper household ornaments to the Government to make munitions, the Ministry of Supply urged the British public today.

The call followed a plea from the Ministry of Airplane Production for aluminum pots and pans to be turned into "Spitfires, Hurricanes, Blenheims, and Wellingtons." A newspaper also suggested that Britain's lampposts be converted into guns.

Crops Asked For

LONDON, July 12 (AP)—Unless Britain hastens to turn its grassy, fallow acres into fields producing food, "we may perish," says David Lloyd George, World War Premier Long an advocate of greater food production at home, he applauded in Commons a plan of the Government for a field-to-field survey.

"For the first time," he said, "life for this Nation has a sinister meaning. If something is done, I am convinced we shall be saved." He urged the Government, after the introduction of new farm estimates, to make sure that "each field makes its contribution to the life of the Nation."

Norwegian Soldiers To Receive Freedom

NEW YORK, July 12 (AP)—A radiocast on the German Radio wave-length heard by the National Broadcasting Company today said the first group of Norwegian soldiers interned in Sweden will be released tomorrow. About 4,200 men will be sent home at the rate of 1,000 a week.

Another announcement said several groups of Polish soldiers who fled into Rumania last September in the German invasion of Poland already had left that country for home under an agreement concluded between Germany and Rumania. More are to follow.

CANBERRA, Australia, July 12 (AP)—Two thousand interned persons have been shipped to Australia by the British Government, which has undertaken to provide guards at internment camps and to meet the cost of maintenance.

Chinese Author Back Home

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHUNGKING—A Chinese writer who did not write in Chinese and who made good in a foreign land has come home.

He is Dr. Lin Yutang, who spent more than three years in the United States and made a brief visit to Europe. He took a slow boat from San Francisco with his wife and three daughters and sailed direct to Manila—carefully avoiding touching Japanese ports en route—thence to Hong Kong.

His return was a sort of "homecoming," but Dr Lin's "modesty" dampened much of the enthusiasm among the public, cultural organizations, and press circles who expected the writer of "My Country and My People" to tell of some of his impressions abroad. Dr. Lin told friends he did not want publicity and that if he attended one public function he would be smothered by an avalanche of invitations.

His arrival in Hong Kong was practically unheralded as he came on an American ship and slipped quietly into one of the lesser-known hotels where reporters failed to locate him. His first act was to change into a Chinese gown and Chinese trousers, but he kept his foreign-style leather shoes.

At a dinner given by a few close friends Dr. Lin asked about the geography of Free China and inquired for many friends and colleagues who had migrated inland following the invasion of the coastal areas. His first job was to see a number of relatives from his native Fukien Province which is now occupied by the Japanese, and to give them whatever assistance he could.

Dr. Lin left quietly for Chungking by plane late in May with his family. He called on Gen. Chiang Kai-shek whom he had never met before and whom he had criticized in his writings in Chinese magazines.

The writer has bought a Chinese-style house in Peipei, a small town near Chungking, where he plans to write a novel on the Chinese war after a tour to the front and other places of interest. He intends also to put his daughters—who are joint authors of "Our Family"—through an intensive Chinese training and have them learn of conditions in wartime China.

When Dr. Lin left Shanghai in 1937, China was still at peace with Japan. Today he finds the country in the midst of war but he is optimistic about the future, and the final outcome of the struggle.

Britain Looks to America For New 'Business Partner'

Continued from Page 1

creased and increasing British purchases in the United States." Mr. Greenwood also disclosed that in place of the now defunct Anglo-French Co-ordinating Committee a new central organization is being established in London to co-ordinate the demands to be transmitted to the British Purchasing Commission in New York.

Main Purpose Listed

This organization, which has been placed under the supervision of Mr. T. H. Brand, will, he said, "form a focus for the central consideration of matters of general policy and for co-ordination of major demands."

Recent declarations here by Mr. Herbert Morrison, Minister of Supply, also confirm the report that greatly increased orders for war supplies of all sorts are to be placed in the United States and, for that matter, in certain other American countries in the near future. The same is true of the Ministry of Food.

This is quite apart from the airplane purchases under Lord Beaverbrook, Minister of Aircraft Production, who in reply to a question of whether the Government had made full use of the Purchasing Commission in America told the House of Lords yesterday that, including purchases taken over from the French, the Ministry had spent $10,000,000 a day in the United States on aircraft purchases since the Ministry was set up.

Airplane Program

Emphasizing that "so far as aircraft are concerned the sky is the limit in every sense," Lord Beaverbrook said that the present program calls for buying more than $1,000,000,000 worth of airplanes in America, of which $600,000,000 has been spent in the last six weeks. He paid a warm tribute to American firms, saying that deliveries were up to date and even little bit ahead of schedule.

This massive transfer of business to America as the result of recent war developments obviously raises not only commercial questions but economic problems. It is to discuss these financial and monetary matters that Sir Frederick Phillips, Secretary in the British Treasury, has been sent to Washington. It is understood here he went on an invitation from Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau, Jr.

Besides the financial questions arising out of trade relations, currency problems resulting from the breakdown of the Anglo-French financial agreement are to be discussed. Such long-term questions as the accumulation of gold in the United States, which reached a record figure as the result of the flight of the yellow metal before the Nazi advance in recent weeks, are also understood to be included in the agenda of informal talks.

Closer Ties Sought

There is good reason to believe that all this activity concerned with Anglo-American trade and financial relations is only the first phase of what it is hoped here will prove to be the beginning of a new and closer business partnership between the empire and the United States.

Britain is defending not only the political ideals of freedom and democracy which are common to English-speaking countries. It also, like America, combats the Nazi theory of economic autarchy and stands for a reasonably free flow of trade between Nations.

There is no attempt in responsible quarters here to deny that war requirements must take drastic precedence over other considerations in Britain's trade with the United States. It is frankly admitted that this is likely to give rise to some friction and temporary maladjustment. But there is a genuine and growing realization of the mutual advantages to be derived from laying the foundation now for closer trade relations with America, and there is sincere appreciation for all the help which the United States can give in the economic sphere during Britain's dark hour of trial.

New Plane Orders

BURBANK, Calif., July 12 (AP)—The Vega Airplane Company said yesterday it had been given a $30,000,000 contract to build a quantity of new type twin-engine bombing planes for the British Government.

Courtlandt S. Gross, President of the company, said the order was on a subcontract from the Lockheed Aircraft Corporation, which has already delivered several hundred fast bombers to England.

The bomber, engineered for a speed in excess of 300 miles an hour, will be known as the Lockheed-Vega Model 37, and will be larger and faster than the Lockheed Hudson bomber, which has been acclaimed by the British Air Service for its success against German war planes.

Gibraltar Lifts Ban and Permits Refugees to Land

LA LINEA, Spain, July 12 (AP)—British military authorities at Gibraltar yielded to a public demonstration and finally permitted 12,000 refugees from Morocco, largely British, to disembark yesterday under four-day permits, according to reports reaching this border town.

The demonstration was reported to have been staged by civilians, soldiers, and policemen of Gibraltar. The authorities at first prohibited the disembarkment.

The refugees arrived aboard eight merchant ships from French Gibraltar, mainly from Casablanca. It was reported that most of them refused to take a ship to Canada, planning to apply for permission to enter Spain instead.

Military leaders were concerned over the situation, which was aggravated by engagements between British warships and raiding war planes.

German Agent Freed in Bail

LOS ANGELES (AP)—Herbert Hoehne, German held on charges of violating the law requiring registration of foreign agents, was released July 11 in $15,000 bail.

The representative of a Berlin firm was indicted by a Federal grand jury July 10 on two counts of failing to register as a German agent and failing to notify the Secretary of State of his presence in this country. Later, his bail was reduced from the $25,000 set after his arrest on June 21.

Bail money was sent by Capt. Fritz Wiedemann, German Consul General at San Francisco, who said, however, it was not supplied by the German Government but was advanced at the request of Mr. Hoehne's employer.

When Mr. Hoehne was arrested, Federal agents found in his possession letters and packages fastened with the seal of the German Consulate.

Captain Wiedemann said he had arranged for Mr. Hoehne to act as a diplomatic courier to take new codes and coded material to Latin-American legations, and contended such employment did not render him subject to the registration law he is charged with violating.

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British Impose Curfew As Air Raid Defense

By the Associated Press

A stringent British curfew in the northeast defense area—one hour after sunset to one hour before sunrise—marked Britain's tightening measures against almost continuous German air raids. Both King George VI and Prime Minister Winston Churchill narrowly escaped during raids.

Details on other war developments:

Mediterranean battle: Italian warplanes set a British aircraft carrier on fire and seriously damaged two destroyers July 11 in the four-day-old Mediterranean air and naval battle, the High Command in Rome reported. London officially called these claims "wild."

Declaring the engagement which began July 8 "is not yet finally ended," the Rome communiqué described Italian air pursuit of a British squadron of two battleships, an aircraft carrier, and smaller vessels convoying five large freighters in the Malta region. Rome declared that one of the escorted freighters was sunk by a bomb.

Premier Mussolini praised the Italian Navy's encounter with the British in the central Mediterranean, saying the battle demonstrated the "Italian coast could not be approached with impunity."

Siege of Moyale: British defenders have staved off a three-day assault by heavy Italian forces on Moyale, strong fortified post on the Kenya-Ethiopian frontier, British headquarters said at Nairobi.

Since dawn July 10 the defenders have been holding out against small arms and artillery. Although more than a thousand shells have dropped into British positions, casualties were reported compartively light. British reinforcements are en route.

One of three Italian planes which bombed Wajer, in eastern Kenya, was shot down by British planes and a second was damaged.

British "flying columns" of mechanized units are harrying Italian troops cut off in the forts of Capuzzo and Maddelana on the frontier of Egypt and Italian Libya, British military informants said in London.

These Italians, part of forces in Libya estimated at 250,000, reoccupied forts which the British previously had taken from garrisons of native Libyan troops.

King escapes: With Royal Air Force attackers matching their German foemen raid for raid and with defense forces levying an unrelenting toll on planes attacking the British Isles, the air war of Western Europe reached a new peak of intensity.

The "all out" attack of the Nazi Air Force was still to come, but so widespread have been the daily assaults already that King George VI himself escaped "by minutes" a street machine-gunning somewhere in Southern England. Prime Minister Winston Churchill took refuge in a soldiers' bomb shelter during a raid.

Wave after wave of heavy British bombers blasted military objectives deep in Germany during the night, it was reported by aviation circles. Three British planes failed to return, but the Air Ministry balanced this loss by announcing that fighter commands of the British defense had confirmed the loss of another German plane in Thursday's action over England, thus bringing the day's toll of German planes to 23, or a total of 98 since June 18.

Berlin claimed that bombs had started fires at Portsmouth and Burton-on-Trent.

British curfew: A curfew beginning next Monday night was ordered by the regional commissioner for the northeastern civil defense area. No person may be out of doors between one hour after sunset and one hour before sunrise.

German sinking claims: The German High Command reported that 4,329,213 tons of "enemy merchant shipping space or shipping space usable by the enemy" have been sunk by German naval and air action since the start of the war. This is more than half the total tonnage lost by Great Britain in the entire World War—7,830,765 tons.

[The German figures presumably include all Allied and neutral shipping space which Germany has destroyed, not merely British. British losses acknowledged thus far total nearly 1,000,000 tons.

The German claim would represent a monthly average of about 430,000 tons of shipping space sunk in the present war, now 10 months old.

That would be roughly the same average as the toll exacted from Allies and neutrals in the 21-month period of unrestricted submarine activity in 1917-18 in the World War. The monthly average for British shipping alone for that period was about 205,000. Germany's claims of more than 100,000 tons sunk during each of the past six weeks would exceed the weekly average of unrestricted 1917-18 warfare.]

The Champlain: The destruction of the French liner Champlain, about which there have been conflicting reports, was confirmed today by an American passenger on the Greek liner Nea Hellas, which arrived at Hoboken, N. J., from Lisbon, Portugal. An airplane-laid magnetic mine sank the ship in the harbor of La Rochelle, France, June 27. Loaded with American airplanes, it sank in 20 minutes while the captain was ashore for orders. The crew were saved.

Retreat of History in 'New' France

By a Staff Artist

Pétain Government Announces Provincial Administration

The governmental divisions embracing the provinces before the revolution of 1789 are to be copied in the new-born "authoritarian" state. Dotted lines show the present "departments," while the heavy lines show the 30-odd provinces into which France was divided before the Revolution. One exception is Savoy, which was not part of France in 1789. Marshal Pétain has ordered the new setup.

War Hinders Canada's Big Road Program

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—Completion of the Trans-Canada Highway may have to wait until after the war though only a 135-mile stretch in northern Ontario remains unfinished, it was learned here recently when R. M. Smith, Ontario's Deputy Highways Minister, disclosed that wartime economies have "slashed" capital expenditures to almost nothing.

There are two proposed highways, either one of which when finished would make the final road link between British Columbia and Nova Scotia. The far northern route, the one which runs between Long Lac and Hearst, likely will be finished first as road construction work between Schreiber on the north shore of Lake Superior, east of White River and southeast to the Montreal River in the Timiskaming District has been at a standstill since 1936.

Work is progressingly slowly on the northern route with 200 prisoners, housed in road camps, clearing trees and stumps. From $5,000,000 or $6,000,000 will be necessary to complete this section after these men have finished preparatory work, Mr. Smith pointed out.

With the opening of the Big Bend Highway late in June, the last western link in the Trans-Canada Highway, motorists now may motor from coast to coast without having to swing down into the United States. This may be accomplished by using the twice-a-week boat service from Sault Ste. Marie to Fort William. From this point motorists may pick up the Trans-Canada Highway into Winnipeg, and thence on to Vancouver.

Canadian Roads

MONTREAL (CP) — Work will start immediately on new highways linking Montreal with Malone, N. Y., and with Quebec City via the south shore of the St. Lawrence River, Ernest Gohier, chief engineer of the Quebec Department of Highways, has announced.

The announcement followed a statement to the Montreal City Council from T. D. Bouchard, Quebec Minister of Roads, who said that 10,000 Montreal unemployed would shortly be put to work on highway projects.

Referring to the Montreal-Malone highway, Mr. Gohier said a contract already had been let for an 18-mile section northward from the New York State border and unemployed from Montreal and other cities on Montreal Island would start work promptly on the remaining 11-mile stretch.

Gradings and bridges on both sections will be complete by the year-end, according to present plans.

The Montreal-Quebec highway on the south shore, running through St. Hyacinthe and Drummondville, will be started with day labor involving 2,000 unemployed men in the Montreal metropolitan area, he said. Concrete pavement between St. Bruno and St. Hyacinthe will be completed before winter.

Britain Accepts Negus As Emperor of Ethiopia

LONDON, July 12 (AP)—Great Britain has decided to recognize the Government of Emperor Haile Selassie "as the lawful government of Ethiopia," Mr. Richard Austen Butler, Undersecretary for Foreign Affairs, informed the House of Commons today.

This is a direct reversal of Britain's action on Nov. 16, 1938, in formally recognizing Italian sovereignty over conquered Ethiopia The deposed Emperor has lived in England as a private citizen ever since.

Mr. Butler informed Commons that contact had now been made between the British Government and Haile Selassie, whom he referred to as the "Emperor of Ethiopia," and that the Selassie Government "will be recognized as the lawful government of Ethiopia and admitted to the full status of ally in the present war, with assurances that Ethiopia's independence will be assured when the war is won."

Furthermore, Mr. Butler said, British and "Ethiopian" forces are to co-ordinate "all activities likely to damage the enemy's effort in North and East Africa and in Abyssinia (Ethiopia)."

C. W. Martin, Ethiopian Minister in London at the time of the Italian conquest, said at least 300,000 to 400,000 Ethiopians were ready to fight Italy if they had sufficient arms. He said some had been fighting with guns taken from the Italians but needed many more, particularly artillery.

Italy Enemy in Africa

The British enemy in Africa is Italy, conqueror of Ethiopia in the war of 1935-36 and ruler of Eritrea and Italian Somaliland, colonies lying just east of Ethiopia on the African East Coast.

Mr. Butler said contact would be made "with Gen. Abeba Aragui, who is commanding Ethiopian forces in the field, and with Ras Birru, formerly War Minister of Ethiopia, who recently flew from Jerusalem to the Sudan to join the Ethiopian forces on the Emperor's behalf, in order that British and Ethiopian forces may coordinate their activities against the Italians in Ethiopia."

Mr. Butler, whose statement was made in a written reply to a question put by Laborite Col. Josiah C. Wedgwood, said it was impossible to give further details.

Britain showed an immediate interest in the situation of conquered Ethiopians when Italy declared war on June 10.

When the Ethiopian war ended in an Italian victory in May, 1936, after seven months of hostilities in which Brtain led in the voting of economic and financial measures against Italy by 52 nations in the League of Nations, the British Government refrained from immediate recognition of Italy as the conqueror.

Had Recognized Italian Claim

However, when the British-Italian Mediterranean accord was put into effect on Nov. 16, 1938, the British Government granted formal recognition to Italian sovereignty over Ethiopia.

Haile Selassie, who had been living in Bath, England, since his flight from Ethiopia, appeared in London on June 10, the day Italy declared war on Britain. Official sources were silent on the purpose of the visit. He took up quarters in a West End hotel.

The Daily Herald said on June 12, without giving the source of its information, that 200,000 Ethiopians, loyal to Haile Selassie, were fighting the Italians in Ethiopia. On the next day Ras Birru left Jerusalem to fight in Ethiopia. A Jerusalem dispatch described him as "newly-appointed commander-in-chief" of Haile Selassie's forces in Ethiopia.

Gen. Abeba Aragui, former Police Commissioner in Addis Ababa, Ethiopian capital, has been reported already fighting against the Italians, leading soldiers as "commander-in-chief in the South."

British Sailors Safe After 400-Mile Row

LONDON, July 12 (AP)—Twenty seamen of the British motor tanker Athellaird, torpedoed July 2, rowed nearly 400 miles in a 20-foot lifeboat, making only occasional use of sail.

Subsisting on six biscuits, corned beef, condensed milk and rain water, they were only eight miles from the Irish coast when sighted by a vessel and arrived at an Irish port today.

Another lifeboat bearing the captain and 21 other survivors was picked up 200 miles from the coast by another ship.

The Athellaird, 8,999 tons, was bound for Cuba when sunk about 400 miles southwest of Ireland.

France Becomes 'Total' State Under 'Constitutional Acts'

VICHY, France, July 12 (AP)—France became a totalitarian state through the technical process of three "Constitutional Acts" which put an end to the third Republic.

Almost royal in their tone, the acts established a type of government which it is believed will be similar to that in Spain—Fascist in many of its most important aspects.

The text of the three acts follows:

The First Act

We, Philippe Pétain, Marshal of France, in view of the Constitutional Law of July 10, 1940, assume the functions of Chief of the French State. In consequence, we decree that article two of the Constitutional Law of Feb. 25, 1875, is abrogated.

The Second Act

Article 1: The Chief of the French State has full governmental power to name and revoke Ministers and Secretaries of the State, who are responsible only to him.

First, he exercises legislative power in the Cabinet until formation of new Assemblies and, second, after formation, in cases of foreign tension and of serious internal crisis, under his decision alone and in the same form. Under the same circumstances he can decree measures of a budgetary and fiscal order.

Third, he promulgates laws and assures their execution.

Fourth, he names persons to all civil and military posts for which the law provides no other means of appointment.

Fifth, he disposes of armed forces.

Sixth, he wields the right of pardon and amnesty.

Seventh, envoys and ambassadors of foreign powers are accredited to him. He negotiates and ratifies all treaties.

Eighth, he can declare a state of siege over one or many parts of the territory.

He cannot declare war without previous agreement of the newly created Legislature.

Article 2: All dispositions of the Constitutional Law of Feb. 25, 1875, and of July 16, 1875, incompatible with the present Act are abrogated.

The Third Act

Article 1: The Senate and the Chamber of Deputies will subsist until the assemblies provided for by the Constitutional Law of July 10, 1940, are formed.

Article 2: The Senate and the Chamber of Deputies are adjourned until further notice. They may henceforth meet only when convoked by the Chief of State.

Article 3: The First Article of the Constitutional Law of July 16, 1875, is abrogated.

Poilus' Bonus

VICHY, France, July 12 (AP)—The French Government announced today all demobilized soldiers will be given a bonus of 1,000 francs, of which 200 will be paid immediately and 800 by a later order.

Complete demobilization in the area not under German occupation is expected to take several weeks. Troops now in Nazi-held territory will be demobilized only under terms still to be fixed by the French-German Armistice Committee now in session at Wiesbaden, Germany.

1,100 Midshipmen End Long Annual Cruise

NEW YORK, July 12 (AP)—The battleships Texas, New York, and Arkansas, carrying 1,100 Annapolis midshipmen ending their annual cruise arrived today and anchored in the Hudson River.

The vessels left the Naval Academy June 8 and visited Panama, Venezuela, and St. Thomas, Virgin Islands.

New Annenberg Try To Obtain Clemency

CHICAGO, July 12 (AP)—M. L. Annenburg, affluent publisher who has been sentenced to three years in prison for evading $1,217,296 in income taxes, made a new plea for clemency yesterday

His attorney, Weymouth Kirkland, presented to Federal Judge James H. Wilkerson a memorandum and several affidavits supporting his previous petition for probation.

Armored Jacket Stops Bullets

NEW YORK, July 12 (AP)—A 15-pound armored jacket that looks like an elaborate baseball chest protector has been devised by Gerald Laughlin, General Manager of the U. S. Armor Corporation here, and word came from London yesterday that the British Army is considering adoption of it.

Far advanced beyond the bullet-proof vest, it protects the back and sides as well as the front. In tests it has stopped bullets from a Thomson sub-machine gun, and from a German Mauser pistol at a distance of 25 yards.

The front is composed of three solid thin layers of secret-formula steel separated by two narrow strips of thin rubber bolted together, and the whole covered with khaki canvas; the back is of similar construction, only with two layers of steel, and jointed. It can be produced in quantity for $35.

The steel, 25/1000 of an inch thick, looks like ordinary roofing tin, but will stop a .45 caliber bullet at close range. Laminated with rubber, its strength is increased many times.

The development of armor for soldiers, in which the major nations have been experimenting since the World War, has been balked by the fact that no outfits resistant to high-power rifle bullets could be devised weighing less than an impractical 35 or 40 pounds

Mr. Laughlin's 15-pound jacket, with a solid sheet of heavy steel in front instead of the laminated will withstand high-power rifle fire, he says, with an increase in weight to only 21 pounds.

The lighter outfit, however, will provide adequate protection under most circumstances, he says, since battlefield statistics indicate that as many as 95 per cent of war casualties are caused not by rifle bullets but by shrapnel and other low-and-medium-velocity missiles.

Mr. Laughlin perfected the 15-pound armor recently, and expects to submit it to the U. S. Army soon.

End to Red Tape Is Urged To Help Refugee Children

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 11—That the evacuation of British children to the United States and Canada will go ahead as fast as shipping is available, despite British reports that the program might be seriously curtailed, was the consensus among British and American officials at the United States Committee for the Care of European Children today.

Reports from London that the British Government was undecided whether to proceed with the child evacuation were based on "irresponsible talk," J. Roland Robinson, Member of Parliament, and liaison officer representing the British Government's Overseas Reception Board with the United States Committee, declared. The vital question remains one of ships, and the Reception Board has definitely requisitioned 90 per cent of available transport, Mr. Robinson stressed.

Vigorous Action

While officials of the United States Committee sought through conferences with State Department representatives to eliminate some of the red tape declared to be snarling any projected mass ingress of British children, it was generally agreed by Committee spokesmen that the whole evacuation program was one demanding vigorous and immediate efforts, ably directed, on both sides of the Atlantic, if the project was not to be written off as one more democratic endeavor which failed because it was begun too late and on too small a scale.

It was also realized, however, that there was need for careful consideration of potential dangers involved. The British Government, it was stressed, is reported hesitant about consigning British children to steamships without adequate convoy. If the United States were to send vessels for the children, it was said, they would run the same risk of being torpedoed or bombed or possibly running into the midst of a German attack on the British Isles.

Whereas attack might be avoided by forthright advertising of the objectives of the mission, it was added, the United States Government, in not offering as yet to furnish transportation for the British children, was perhaps considering the dangers of war involvement inherent in the sinking of an American ship on such a mission.

Seeks to Cut Red Tape

The United States Committee, in seeking to cut red tape, is primarily interested in obtaining new State Department rulings which would allow the Committee, as a corporation, to give the required guarantee of child support. At present such guarantees must be given by the individuals taking the children, which entails some delay.

The Committee would also circumvent the old American law, designed to keep out cheap labor, which forbids a Government or corporation to pay the passage of an immigrant. This prevents either the British Government or the Committee from paying for the passage of child evacuees bound for the United States.

To avoid this impediment, the Committee may seek to have the practice of giving temporary or visitors' visas resumed, which has been discontinued due to the war emergency. British children entering under this arrangement would not be subject to immigration rules regarding the payment of passage or to quota restrictions, but would come as visitors for the duration of the war only.

While the United States Committee is now interviewing upward of 3,000 persons a day who bring offers of homes or monetary contributions, reports from London declare that berths for more than 3,000 children monthly have been requisitioned on British vessels crossing the Atlantic subject of course, to wartime emergencies.

At this rate it would take more than a year to bring to America the 50,000 out of Britain's 8,000,000 or 9,000,000 children who have applied for passage. Thus it was held that the British quota of 6,500 monthly was not likely to be exhausted by the child evacuation program unless that program was rapidly accelerated.

Central America Tightens Rein On Alien Influence

SAN JOSE, Costa Rica, July 12 (AP)—Central American countries are conducting a quiet preparedness campaign and increasing checks on reports of totalitarian influence, usually reliable sources said today.

Construction of airports on banana plantations owned by American firms in Costa Rica was done with an eye to defense of the Panama Canal, these sources said. Concrete platforms built at some of the flying fields at banana ports were reported heavy enough to support artillery and to enable conversion of the harbors into American naval bases if necessary.

Arrangements have been made, it is understood, to incorporate facilities of the Taca Airline, which serves all of Central America without local competition, into the American defense setup in the event of an emergency.

The Central American governments recently took virtually simultaneous action to ban foreign political activities. Uniforms were prohibited. Guatemala went so far as to require all naturalized citizens to renounce allegiance to their homelands, or give up their citizenship papers.

Germany Prepares For Colony's Return

By the Associated Press

Berlin, July 12

The German Labor Front announced today the opening of classes for study of the Swahili language which is spoken by Negroes in an East African region embracing colonies Germany lost at the end of the last war.

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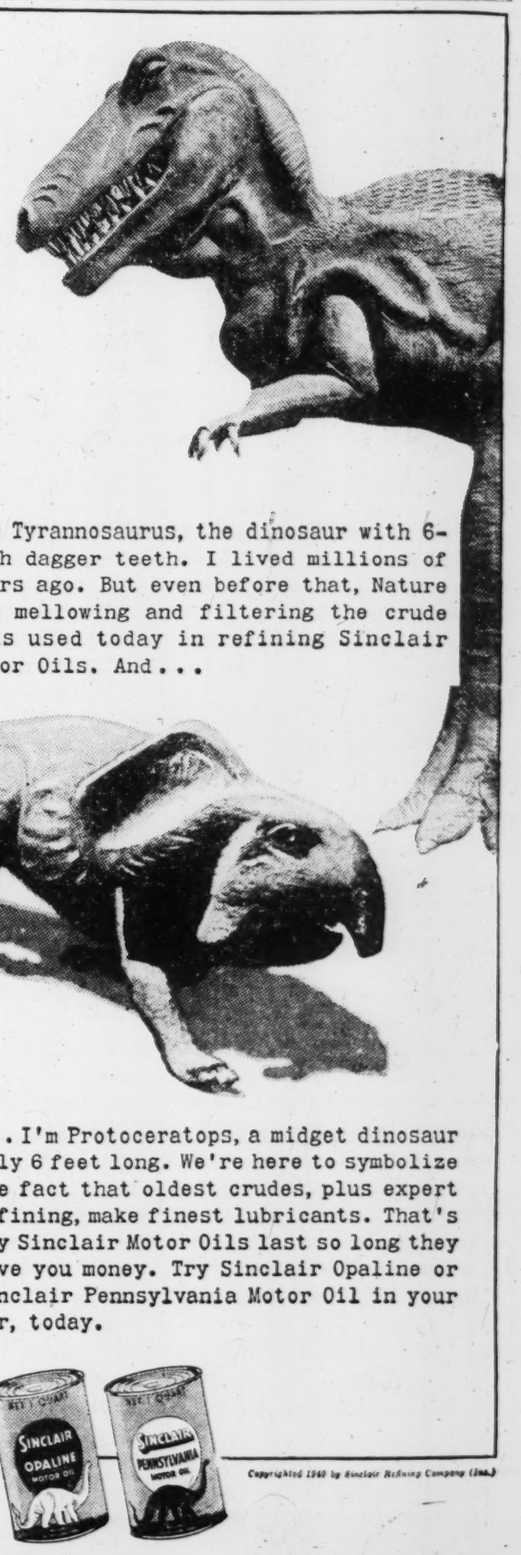
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New Political Economy Urged For Safety of the Americas

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUSTIN, Texas—Despite the crisis in world affairs, there is still room—and still time—for scholars to find out pertinent facts concerning Latin America and place them at the disposition of statesmen in drafting Western Hemisphere policies.

With slight modification from some sources, this was the outcome of a two-day conference at the University of Texas, July 2-3, at which more than a score of the country's ablest men of academic and government circles and the press pooled their resources to present "cold facts" on Latin America and on Western Hemisphere problems caused by the war.

Until the final session—devoted to research in a changing world—the conference appeared to be "confused" in its gropings, as one delegate pointed out from the floor.

But with the concluding address by Roscoe R. Hill, The National Archives, Washington, and the remarks of four observers, a meaning and a purpose came out of the dark picture painted by most of the preceding speakers.

Call for Research

These men called for research on subjects of immediate application to the problem of totalitarian encroachment in this hemisphere, on topics that will contribute to hemisphere solidarity, and listed several score of specific topics worthy and needful of research.

These observers were Dr. Arthur P. Whitaker, historian, University of Pennsylvania; Dr. Francis Deak, international law professor, Columbia University; Dr. S. D. Myres Jr., Director of the Institute of Public Affairs, Southern Methodist University; and Dr. W. W. Wilson, Dean of the Graduate School, University of North Carolina.

Discussions—from both principal speakers and the several hundred delegates from more than 60 universities, government agencies and international relations groups of the country—reflected what is believed to be a cross section of the Nation's attitude toward the European war and toward Western Hemisphere solidarity.

The Pacifist note was sounded by a University of Texas student from the floor. A United States citizen of Latin-American extraction, he called for the United States to realize that Germany perfected its war machine by starting to teach its youngsters when they are just out of the cradle—by education for war. The Western Hemisphere, he insisted, should combat this sweep of dictatorship by the same means—education for peace. He pleaded against any war of offence on the part of the United States.

Militarists Have Their Say

The militaristic point of view appeared in the statements from the floor of several well-known political and social scientists, including those of Conference Chairman J. L. Mecham, University of Texas government professor; Dr. C. E. Castaneda, University of Texas Latin-American librarian; and Dr. Preston James of the University of Michigan. The latter advocated "offense" as the only sound "defense."

Other speakers called for preparedness at accelerated pace.

Almost unanimously the speakers called for a new political economy in this country to meet the dangers of a spread of totalitarianism.

Others, including Assistant Secretary of State Henry F. Grady; Amos Taylor, Chief of the Finance Division, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce; and George Wythe, liason officer, Department of Commerce—referred to the possibility of this country's going farther in its economic policies than ever before.

Refer Particularly to Cartel

They referred specifically to trade agreements and to a proposed gigantic program of international or inter-American cooperation in the production and marketing of commodities — a cartel.

Most of the speakers with first-hand information about Latin America warned that the United States must convince the countries south of the Rio Grande that this nation is trustworthy. The trade experts warned that our trade agreements must compete with flattering and favorable barter systems pressed by the totalitarian powers on nations in this hemisphere—and that Latin America will accept the most favorable terms offered.

Dr. Myres suggested that this country set up machinery for inter-American research, extending the activity of educational foundations into other parts of the globe, particularly in Latin-America, and providing for government financing of exchange of professors between countries.

Abbott Sees Film Opportunity For Broadway Play Producers

Hollywood Letter

By Frank Daugherty
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Hollywood, Calif.

George Abbott thinks an excellent practice for the future will be for a producer to follow through a hit he may have had on Broadway, producing and directing the same piece for the screen. This he is now doing with his musical play, "Too Many Girls," which is at present at work on RKO sound stages.

This is not Abbott's first try at making pictures in Hollywood. He was here before in the early thirties, working for Paramount, Universal and First National. But it is the first time he has tried to make a screen production of one of his Broadway hits, and it is his first Hollywood job in more than seven years. His greatest success has been on Broadway, where he has had as many as three or four hits running simultaneously, and where he has had some six productions run to more than 500 performances.

He has some ideas about Hollywood which, he says, have been germinating for some time. He thinks the movies have improved a good deal, but still have something to learn.

* * *

"They're much too obvious," he says. "I know the screen has a wider scope technically than the stage and that there are necessary restrictions on motion picture entertainment which are not placed on the stage.

"But let me illustrate. On the stage two men talk in a hospital corridor. When this scene reaches the screen (and I have an actual play in mind) the corridor is incredibly longer, and nurses, in the old Mack Sennett fashion, simultaneously pop their heads out of doors with the precision of Tiller girls.

"Here's another example. In a stage play, the name of which I will not mention, there was a lovable old grandmother who redeemed an otherwise worthless family by her very sweetness and lovableness. On the screen, the censorship restrictions made it necessary to depict this grandmother in the same black colors as the rest of the family in order to show that there was no good in the family at all. In other words, the old stage formula of all black and all white, and no gray.

"There is a vast and definite improvement in screen fare precisely because the public has been educated to demand better entertainment. Motion pictures are becoming more subtle. With the improvement of public taste, the obvious is being forced out. The theatergoer today anticipates the action when it is too broad. And this is progress."

* * *

Abbott admits that he has not always guessed right himself. His "John Brown," in which he donned whiskers to play the leading role (he was an actor for some years before he began to direct), was a complete flop. Then, immediately following "Boy Meets Girl," which he produced with great success, he offered "Sweet River," an adaptation of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," which was not a success at all.

Unlike some Broadway producers, he rarely, he says, blames the critics when they find his shows something less than amusing—although he is as well aware as anyone of the failure of the critics to see elements of success in "Abie's Irish Rose," "Hellzapoppin," and "Tobacco Road." He feels that the views of the critics, being more detached than his own, are of great advantage to him, and help him to get a perspective.

He gives a show two weeks to get on its feet. If it doesn't do well in that time, he calls the company together and says "Too bad," ships the scenery back to the warehouse, and checks the loss off against the success which he hopes to have shortly.

Abbott has won fame as an actor, playwright, play doctor, director, and producer. He is tall, blond, and erect.

When he has finished filming "Too Many Girls," he expects to return to New York to produce more plays. He doesn't dislike Hollywood, he says. He just likes New York better.

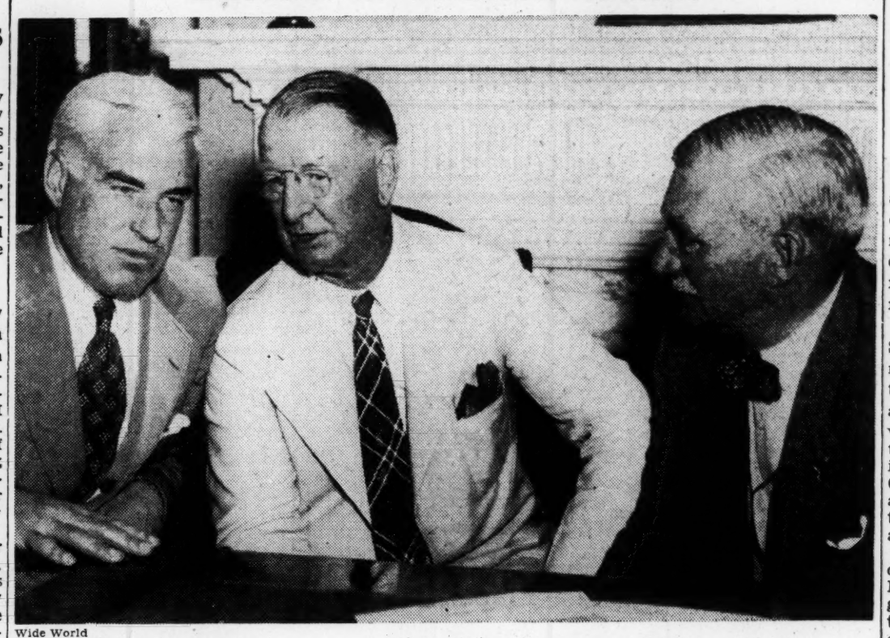
From Broadway to Hollywood

© RKO Radio Pictures, Inc.

George Abbott, LeRoy Prinz, and Desi Arnaz

Director, dance director, and one of the leading players in "Too Many Girls," which Mr. Abbott is bringing to the screen

Defense Is in Their Hands



Wide World

Edward Stettinius
Member of National Defense Commission

Frank Knox
Secretary of the Navy

William Knudsen
Member of National Defense Commission

Defense Work Not to Sap Wage-Hour Law

By Joseph G. Harrison
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 12—President Roosevelt announced today that there would be no relaxation of wage-hour provisions for those industries engaged in national defense production.

The President made his statement after reading a letter from Col. Philip B. Fleming, Wage-Hour Administrator, declaring that there was no need for any such change in present work-week hour limitations and declaring that it had been proved that the lengthening of a work-week decreased worker efficiency.

Colonel Fleming wrote to the President that both Germany and Britain had discovered that a reduction in work hours was found to yield more work per worker than was the case when the work hours were raised up to a certain maximum. He quoted British figures to show that a man working 45 hours a week produced more work than a man working 65 hours a week and almost as much as one who worked 55 hours a week.

The Wage-Hour Administrator also pointed out that most of today's work was done by machines and that it was the task of men merely to get the utmost production from the machines in their charge, thus maximum efficiency of a machine is found to stem from the maximum efficiency of a worker.

New Defense Plan Shown

At his meeting with the press the President decried certain recommendations that individual cities, particularly in the northeastern portion of the United States, needed stronger defenses. He said that the modern defense of the United States does not call for the defense of individual cities but rather for the co-ordinated defense of the Nation as a whole.

The United States defense forces will soon place an order for an additional 25,000 fighting planes, 8,000 of which will go to the Navy, to be delivered by July 1, 1941, according to Dr. George J. Meade, assistant to William Knudsen, President of the General Motors Corporation and head of the National Defense Advisory Commission's Production Division.

Dr. Meade, revealing that plans for the planes' production are completed and that money will be available when necessary, pointed out that the 25,000 planes would be in addition to those already acquired and ordered by the Army and the Navy, thus giving the United States a combined airforce of approximately 35,000 fighting aircraft in a little under two years.

Orders totaling $100,000,000 have been placed with various concerns since the first of this month as a starter toward this program, Dr. Meade said.

Mass Production Progresses

The Commission official declared that progress was being made toward that standardization of both equipment and production methods necessary for rapid mass production of defense material. He said that the Army and Navy are rapidly ironing out differences in material standards, thus simplifying the task of manufacturers who have orders for both departments.

In addition, the Army and the Navy have reached an agreement standardizing contract specifications and permitting a representative of either service to order for both when each are laying orders with the same manufacturer.

While officials of the Reconstruction Finance Commission discussed with representatives of the Packard Motor Company the possibility of a loan to cover the plant expansion necessary for the Packard concern to manufacture Rolls Royce plane engines, other administration officials conferred with American smelting companies on the possibility of smelting Bolivian tin ore in the United States. Although this would be an expensive process, it was done during the World War and would free the United States from dependence upon Netherlands East Indian tin sources, officials said.

Interest in New Bases

Special interest was aroused here yesterday by the recommendation of a subcommittee of the House Military Affairs Committee that the United States acquire and fortify airbases in Nova Scotia and Bermuda. The recommendation is seen here as underlining the belief, held in many official quarters, that the American Army and Navy must have greater control over territory guarding the approaches to this country.

Army and Navy officials have frequently urged in unofficial utterances the acquisition by this country of outlying territory, especially in the West Indies. They contend that there are still big gaps through which enemy forces could sneak or pour in an attack upon the vital Panama Canal.

The subcommittee's recommendation is particularly interesting to observers here at this time since the question of the New World possessions of Great Britain, France and the Netherlands will be up for a thorough discussion at the forthcoming Pan American Conference in Havana, July 20.

May Need Closer Watching

While recognizing the legitimacy of British, French and Netherlands sovereignty over their New World possessions, many administration officials believe that the subjugation of France and the Netherlands by Germany may make it necessary to keep a stricter eye on the activities of these possessions and that the possessors might forfeit their right to unilateral control of these possessions if they were to become bases for anti-new world activity on the part of Berlin or those directed from Berlin.

At the same time, it has been reliably reported that the United States is ready to spend many millions of dollars in various Latin American countries to build up their air fields for the purpose of a mutual hemisphere defense. Negotiations toward this end are under way, it is understood, and may be brought out in the open at the Havana Conference.

Meanwhile, the House Deficiency Appropriations Subcommittee is preparing to work during the 10-day recess permitted for the National Democratic Convention in order to speed work on President Roosevelt's request for an additional $4,848,000,000 for national defense. The Committee will draw up the legislation necessary to put the request into effect.

Roosevelt to Stay Away From Chicago Convention

Continued from Page 1

to the idea of an active campaign for re-election. "After all," said President Roosevelt at one point, "I am President of the United States."

President Roosevelt, in shirt sleeves and green-striped Palm Beach tie, spoke as one who had made up his mind and taken a final resolution. There was less humor in his response today to dozens of questions about his third term plans on this, his last regularly scheduled press conference before the Democratic convention.

"Front Porch" Campaign

With no more positive evidence than at any time before in the past two years, correspondents streamed out of the White House door today for the most part more than ever convinced that President Roosevelt would keep hands off the Chicago convention which will thereafter inevitably "draft" him unless he positively declines to run.

By his statement today, President Roosevelt made one thing clear which has not heretofore been certain in the long months of guessing about his plans: if nominated, the campaign will be a White House "front-porch" affair, conducted primarily by radio and statements. The President emphasized repeatedly today that on his Hyde Park trips he is kept in touch with Washington at all times by telephone and is in quick return distance from the capital. On his Potomac cruises, he emphasized, his yacht always stays in radio touch with Quantico, where he can get back to the capital in an hour and five minutes.

With this emphasis on his duties in leading the Nation through the troublous times of Europe's war, President Roosevelt seemed to many to be setting the tone of the campaign.

If followed it would direct national attention, inferentially, to the grave problems that the Chief Executive is handling, turn debate to international problems in which Administration leaders feel the President's popular appeal is strongest, and avoid emphasis on partisan New Deal issues. However, President Roosevelt added today that there would be no change in labor's maximum hours today as part of the speed-up defense plans.

Third Term Grilling

President Roosevelt attempted to use his customary banter in parrying today's third term questions but to some the aggressive grilling seemed to leave him less margin for humor. Beginning his conference by saying he had no news other than his discussion of the wage-hour provisions, he spent 10 minutes discussing the important subject.

As he finished a small voice from the rear inquired wistfully: "Did you say that was all the news?"

Amid a roar of laughter from the press and President, who was quite aware that the third-term question was dominant, President Roosevelt said that was all the news he could think of.

"Are you going to Chicago?" he was asked flatly.

'No,' Says the President

President Roosevelt uttered a one syllable negative loudly and flatly. He shifted position in his desk chair as the audience hesitated on how to renew the attack.

"If you do go, will you fly?" came the next comment.

Again there was a roar of laughter and the President grinned at the imputation. He inquired, laughing, whether he had not been insulted, and whether that was not a slur on his veracity.

Reporters explained they couldn't help wondering no matter what he said, and the President interjected a second time, with considerable warmth, that he was not going to Chicago.

"Will you have any personal part in the convention?"

"Unbossed" Convention

President Roosevelt sidestepped that, but with a trace of asperity. A second later, when somebody asked if it "would be an unbossed convention," President Roosevelt made him repeat the query which is a habit he has sometimes with uncomfortable questions. Ultimately, he declared he had not the slightest idea.

A reporter from the Pittsburgh Press, Fred W. Perkins, who is one of those whom President Roosevelt has told to "stand in the corner and put on the dunce cap" for asking third-term questions informed the President that a meeting of the "Dunce Cap Club" would be held in Chicago, to dissolve the organization and turn in the "dunce caps" from his sizable membership.

The President's tone grew sharper as questioning progressed, but he studiously preserved his attitude of detachment from politics. He will go on the Potomac this week end and to Hyde Park the week after; beyond that, he said, he has no plans.

His inference was that he is too busy with national defense to bother about politics, and at one time he made his reply that after all, he is still President of the United States.

U. S. Resents Nazi Meddling In Americas

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 12—Secretary of State Cordell Hull today accused German diplomatic agents of attempting to intimidate a number of Central American countries, which are to attend the forthcoming Pan American Conference in Havana, Cuba.

Some quarters interpreted the Secretary's unusually strong remarks as a warning to Germany that this country would not brook any attempts to sabotage the Havana Conference. They point out that the issue over Latin America is now fairly well joined between Germany and the United States and that Washington recognizes the need for taking a vigorous and unwavering stand.

There are others, however, who debate just how far Secretary Hull and the White House would go in opposing German machinations at the Conference. It is recognized that all the nations attending it will be sovereign powers and that the United States might open itself to the criticism of trying to direct the political activity of the entire hemisphere if it got too far ahead of Latin American opposition to Germany.

His attention called to the fact that German agents were accused of warning various Central American governments not to participate in any action that might be construed as anti-German, Secretary Hull said that this was a species of intimidation of nations whose sovereignty, freedom of action and integrity were entitled to the fullest respect of all other nations.

No Basis of Attack

He added that there was no basis upon which any other nation could attack the sovereignty of these Central American Republics.

Reports in this morning's press declared that high German diplomats in Nicaragua, Costa Rica and Guatemala had criticized the forthcoming Pan American meeting and its purpose of finding a means of perfecting New World defense against totalitarian aggression from the old.

Secretary Hull's statement was seen here as particularly pointed inasmuch as it follows the recent refusal of the German Government to recognize the validity of the Monroe Doctrine. The Secretary's remarks are in the same tenor with those of other government officials, including President Roosevelt, in that they stress the danger to American sovereignty of concepts now sweeping Europe.

No Talks With Britain

At the same time, the Secretary of State said that the United States had held no conversations with Great Britain on the subject of including British Western Hemisphere possessions in the New World economic cartel which this Government hopes to have authorized at Havana.

The British are said to be willing to include their possessions in the plan for the privilege of being able to buy the export surpluses which the cartel would control.

Other State Department sources said that any such discussion at the present time would be premature and that any question of including British possessions in the cartel, if it arises, would not be open for discussion until after the cartel had been planned for the 21 member republics of the Pan American Union.

Social Security Record

PHILADELPHIA, July 12 (AP)—The 50 millionth social security card was handed today to Albert C. Bassett, high school graduate. The presentation was made by William L. Dill, Regional Director of the Social Security Board, at the United States Customs House.

Rumania's Bid for Favor Still Lacks Hitler Nod

Continued from Page 1

members, including Horia Sima, Iron Guard Chief.

Anxiously watching for an approving smile from the Wilhelmstrasse, the present Cabinet has proceeded to adopt various measures designed to exclude Jews from journalism, the law, and the stage and to curtail their activities in other spheres. However, in Rumania Jews are 10 times as numerous and as influential as in Germany and many Jews to whom I have spoken say they have been assured in high places that the laws would be leniently administered and that, while there might be some hardship at first, they could soon find ways of getting around them.

Another step of the present Government in its bid for Berlin's approval is the adoption of a decree law forbidding transfers of ownership of shares in all Rumanian oil enterprises without special permission from a Government commission which shall have discretionary powers virtually to avoid any title of ownership it wishes to.

Oil Shares "Frozen"

This law provides that all oil shares must be presented for verification either by the Ministry of Economy in Bucharest or by diplomatic representatives abroad. All previously transferable shares now have become nominal and non-transferable without this special permission. This ban on trading in shares is designed primarily to prevent British holders from selling their shares, and is a possible prelude to confiscation of British oil interest in Rumania. Already British engineers and oil men are being expelled from Rumania. According to some sources, the British have turned over considerable shares of their interests to Russians, who allegedly intend to replace the expelled Britishers with their own people. With their new measure the Rumanians hope to forestall the British from following the example of the Germans, who in 1918 managed to sell large blocks of Rumanian oil stocks through a Swiss banking house.

Shrewdly timed to coincide with the Hungarian statesman's visit to Herr Hitler was Rumania's officially announced withdrawal from the League of Nations.

Although various measures fully correspond with German wishes, Herr Hitler still withholds indorsement of the Rumanian Government and Rumanian application for adoption into the Axis family has not yet been accepted.

German Viewpoint

The Germans have high personal regard for several members of the present Rumanian Government, including Prime Minister Gigurtu whom they consider a businessman of unusual ingertity and a staunch friend of Germany, as well as for Foreign Minister Manoilescu who stands close to the Iron Guard and who recently was in Berlin. But these two men and their colleagues are only in Government as individuals, not as representatives of any organized body of opinion, and their presence in no way mitigates the fact that the Cabinet exists in a political vacuum.

Herr Hitler is enough of a statesman and politician to desire some mass basis for any government to which he gives the stamp of his official approval.

One German diplomat expressed their attitude as follows:

"Rumania is an absolute monarchy and the real power rests with the King and his immediate advisers. The Government, whatever its composition, is merely a stop gap. It is the real motive power that interests us. Therefore, it makes no difference who is Prime Minister or Foreign Minister as long as the King and his immediate circle who appoint them remain unchanged."

This means that the Germans still doubt the sincerity of King Carol and are even more bitterly opposed to his influential intimates.

Canada Bolsters Trade Setup In Latin America

OTTAWA, July 12 (AP)—A shakeup in Trade Commissioners designed to strengthen Canadian trade organizations in Latin American countries was announced today by Trade Minister J. A. MacKinnon.

A. B. Muddiman, stationed at Milan until the entry of Italy into the war, will relieve R. T. Young at Mexico City. Mr. Young will be assigned other duties at home.

Maurice Belanoer, former Assistant Trade Commissioner at Brussels, will move to Havana under Trade Commissioner C. S. Bissett.

W. G. Stark, former Assistant at Rotterdam, transfers to Lima, Peru, to relieve S. G. Macdonald, who will take over a new post at Panama City.

The Panama City office will look after the interests of Canadian trade with Panama, Colombia, Venezuela, Costa Rico, and Nicaragua.

In addition to strengthening the Canadian trade organization in the Latin American countries, Mr. MacKinnon said he is taking additional steps to assist Canadian exporters in availing themselves of export opportunities. Recent negotiations provided for reciprocal most - favored - nation treatments between Canada and Paraguay, which assures Canadian products imported into that country against tariff discrimination. Other trade agreements are anticipated.

Canada to Intern German Prisoners

OTTAWA, July 12 (AP)—Canada has agreed to imprison 6,700 prisoners of war and internees from the United Kingdom for the duration of the war, officials of the State Department said July 10.

Some already have arrived and have been placed in internment camps at widespread points, a spokesman said.

WASHINGTON, July 12 (AP)—Secretary of State Cordell Hull said the Government was giving attention to the question of German and Italian prisoners and aliens being brought to Canada from Great Britain, but did not indicate whether any diplomatic action had been taken.

He made this comment in reply to a question at his press conference June 9 soon after he had seen the Canadian chargé d'affaires, Merchant Mahoney. However, Mr. Hull said this call involved only a routine matter.

In some quarters concern has been expressed regarding the internment of German and Italian prisoners so near the United States.

Tanks Blasted

FORT LEWIS, Wash., July 12 (AP)—The Army now knows from first hand observation the effectiveness of a 75-millimeter shrapnel fired point blank at a moving target.

Two World War tanks were blown to pieces in a demonstration by gunners of the Tenth Field Artillery. Only two or three shots were required to put the tanks out of action. Artillerymen then pounded them to bits at their leisure.

Officers said that as far as they could recall this was the first time tanks had been used as moving targets.

The tanks were protected with armor plate five-eighths of an inch thick, which proved no more effective than so much mosquito netting. A projectile penetrated one of the tanks and exploded inside.

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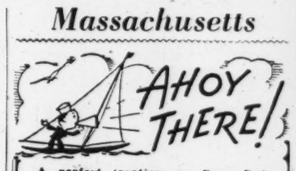

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★ All Outside Rooms—Cheerful and Airy
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LUNCHEONS from 50c
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Near The Mother Church

The Home Forum

Appledore Today

NOTHING CAN DISTURB the quiet industry of Appledore, England's little sailing-ship town. Thigh-booted seamen still stand waiting by the harbor steps or at the street corners, to stare at every passer-by, and the white-winged schooners and ketches drive across the bar on every tide. Sand barges ply their slow trade over the estuary from the dunes on the farther side; and the salmon boats drift with the flood, their long nets trailing beneath the line of bobbing floats.

The breakers never cease to roar on the north and south tails of Appledore Bar, the half-moon of yellow sand that lies far out in Barnstaple Bay, at the head of the mile-long channel leading from Appledore Pool to the sea. No large craft can cross the bar, and even the small ketches must stand on and off the shore for hours until the crest of the tide enables them to slip between the white lines of foam; then to drive down the gut between the miles of gleaming sand, past the light-house and the white houses of West Appledore, and so round into the pool and beneath the quay. Because of the shallow bar, the estuaries of the Taw and the Torridge, which flow into the pool, have never become dock centers; and the great harbor behind the sandhills remains unspoiled, the home of wildfowl and otter, of fisherfolk and quiet seamen, and of the swift sailing ships that still sail from the town.

* * *

For Appledore will ever be the home of the sailing-ship, the tall-masted ketches and schooners, still stately, though many have been sailing the seas for over fifty years. They are not so prosperous, perhaps, as they were in the days when ninety sail would cross the bar deep-laden on one tide; but they still manage to find cargoes enough—coal for Bristol, grain from the up-channel docks to Appledore itself, and coal from Lydney to the potteries at Braunton on the opposite side of the pool. Wherever cargoes are to be carried, there the tall ships of Devon go. There are vessels from the pool sailing all over the English seas and further, for they trade often to Continental ports.

The shallowness of the bar, the existence of a steady local coasting-trade, the conservative habits and small capital of the Appledore shipowners, combined with their readiness to make use of the time-saving auxiliary engine,—all these have brought about the survival of upwards of twenty-five fine ketches and ten schooners still sailing from the Devon town. And with them have survived their attendant industries, sailmaking, wood-ship repairing, rigging and boatbuilding. There is a boatbuilder's slip in every backyard, and on the strand and anchored in the pool lie score upon score of boats of every sort, shape, size, and color; from the long blue-painted salmon craft to the tubby little dinghys that serve the yachts which come to the two rivers in summer.

Some of these yachts were built in Appledore itself; for, though it is over thirty years since the last sailing-ship was launched from the yard where the "Bell" Inn now stands, there are still shipyards and drydocks on the estuary behind the town, and here small motor coasters are repaired and yachts and wooden naval craft are sometimes launched.

A few of the craft are of great age, such as the "Two Sisters," which is ending her seventy-five years of seagoing as a training ship for British Sea Scouts. Others are comparatively new, for example, the "Traly," a powerful steel motor ketch which, seamen will tell you, is the fastest vessel in the trade. The "Traly" was built on London River, but most of these vessels were launched from little West Country ports, at Bideford and Salcombe, at Milford and on the Helford River. The "Dido C.," newest of all the ketches, was launched in Sweden. She is round and tubby, with apple-like bows which look strangely out of place among the clipper-stemmed English craft.

* * *

They have fine histories, too, the little wind-jammers of Appledore. Almost all have sailed on deep water in their time, to New York and Boston, and to the Nova Scotian ports; while the "Hobah," flagship of the Devon fleet, has carried coal to Africa, and building-stone for Mediterranean harbor works.

On the sands behind the town a few ships lie, fine ketches and schooners in their time, now past work, waiting until some turn in the fortunes of trade makes it worth while to rebuild them or, perhaps, to send them to the breakers' yard. There are only a few, however, for Appledore's ships are working as usual, loading and discharging valuable cargo, waiting charter side by side in Braunton Pill, or driving across the bar with the outgoing tide to the green seas of England's coasts.

BASIL GREENHILL

River Stars

Apportion their sequestered minstrelsy
So that no roving wind will quite dismay
Their metrical ascension. Though the tide
Rock the broad current, or the sun betray
Their lapis grooves, keep them so staunch, so tall
That they'll not feel the harbored hours at all.

LEONE RICE GRELLE

The Christian Science
PERIODICALS
Established by
MARY BAKER EDDY
Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science

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Contains the Lesson-Sermons read at the Sunday services in all Christian Science churches throughout the world. Printed in seven languages—in English; and in Danish, Dutch, French, German, Norwegian, or Swedish, with English on alternate pages. Price for one year, $1.00; single copies, 25c. In Braille, published monthly, grade one and a half. Price, one year, $2.50; single copy, 25c.

The Herald of Christian Science

"To proclaim the universal activity and availability of Truth" (Ibid.). Contains articles, editorials, testimonies of healing. German or French editions issued monthly. Price for each edition, single copy, 20c; one year, $2.00. Scandinavian, Dutch, or Braille editions issued quarterly. Price for each edition, single copy, 25c; one year, $1.00.

Christian Science Sentinel

"Intended to hold guard over Truth, Life, and Love" (Ibid.). Contains articles, editorials, testimonies of healing and special information regarding the Christian Science Movement. Published weekly. Price for one year, $3.50; six months, $1.75; three months, 88c; single copy, 10c.

Mr. Lloyd George's Love for Wales

OF THE GENUINENESS of Lloyd George's love for Wales there can be no doubt in the minds of those who know him well. Its language has always been the language of his hearth. All his five children spoke Welsh fluently before they knew a word of English. He has always been a great reader of Welsh prose and verse; and his retentive memory is well stocked with all that is best in both. At one time he used not infrequently to lecture to literary societies on some of his favourite Welsh authors. . . .

For the country of Wales—its mountains, its wooded valleys, and its sea coasts—Lloyd George has also always had an intense love and pride. It was his good fortune to be brought up in one of the most beautiful districts in Wales, if not in the whole world. Sea and mountain, woodland and meadow, river and lake—all are to be seen there in highest perfection. There were few things that he enjoyed better in his first years as Minister of the Crown than to bring his English friends down to Criccieth, and to show them the splendour of the Caernarvonshire countryside. He was always a mighty walker, covering the ground at a pace which for some of his companions meant almost a run. Visitors to Criccieth have often caught sight of an interesting and amusing spectacle—Lloyd George striding ahead, the long hair and the green cloak streaming in the breeze; and at his heels, often far behind, a procession of Cabinet Ministers, eminent Civil Servants, learned professors, and men of letters, doing their utmost not to fall so far in the rear as to miss the interesting and stimulating conversation which incessantly flowed from their leader's lips. These walks must have been about as trying to some of the more sedentary guests as those obstacle races in which Theodore Roosevelt used to delight, and which he maliciously used to invite sedate members of the diplomatic corps to join. The Welsh countryside is steeped in literary and historical associations; and as Lloyd George and his guests walked or drove in Caernarvonshire and Merionethshire, he would pour out for their benefit from his own inexhaustible store of knowledge of the traditions, the folklore, and the authentic history of the places they passed. — W. WATKIN DAVIES, in "Lloyd George, 1863-1914." (London: Constable.)

The Place to Write

THE BEST PLACE in which to write, I have found, is a place where I own nothing, don't want to own anything, have no acquaintances, am wholly uninterested in my surroundings, and am consumed with a desire to sit at a desk all day and with the utmost expedition finish what I have to do.

Italy has provided me with an ideal spot, and as beautiful a one, I believe, as there is in the world. It's a rebuilt farmhouse—a Half-Baked Palace—on a hilltop rising from opalescent waters rimmed on one side by the purple mountains of Tuscany, crowned with the walls and towers and mossy tiles of romantic little towns, and on the other by Elba, Monte Cristo and their sister islands of the Tyrrhenian Sea.

In the spring, the ripening wheat is flecked with poppies, marigolds, and gladioli; young fig leaves hover like pale green butterflies against a cloudless sky; and over all this beauty hangs the faint musty odor of the Italian countryside—From "Trending Into Maine," by KENNETH ROBERTS. (Boston: Little Brown.)

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR — Photograph by Brogi, Florence

MADDALENA STROZZI-DONI: *A Portrait by Raphael*

THIS PORTRAIT OF Maddalena Strozzi-Doni forms the companion picture to one of her husband, Agnolo Doni, and both hang in a gallery of the Pitti Palace in Florence.

Vasari gives details regarding these portraits painted by Raphael in Florence. "Agnolo Doni," says Messer Giorgio, "was then in Florence, and, though sparing in other things, spent willingly upon paintings and sculpture, of which he was very fond, though he saved as much as he could. He had portraits of himself and his wife done, which may be seen in the house of his son Gio. Battista, built by Agnolo, a fine structure and most convenient in the Corse de' Tintori, near the corner of the Alberti in Florence."

Agnolo Doni, citizen of Florence, and lover of all beautiful works, whether ancient or modern, certainly merits the gratitude of all who share his tastes. Famous works by both Michelangelo and Fra Bartolommeo, as well as the magnificent portraits of himself and his wife, were painted because he "desired to have something" by these painters.

Raphael Painted Space

IN THE ART of composition Raphael's pre-eminence has never been contested. In the grouping of figures so as to form an agreeable and impressive whole he has no rival. It is not merely the balancing of group against group on a flat surface, which had been done so often and so admirably before him; it is the composition in space, the composition in three dimensions, in which he excels.

No man, unless it be Claude Lorrain, gives so vivid an idea of space. And most of his pictures give not merely the feeling of space, but of its limitless extent. He may not show a far-reaching background, but there is a sense of space stretching beyond and away into infinite distance. And this sense of space has much to do with the impressiveness of his work. We have all climbed to some eminence from which we have overlooked a wide expanse of country, and remember the thrill which we have experienced, the exaltation, the sense of enlarged vitality, the charm of the infinite that has stirred our souls.

Something of this there is in Raphael's pictures. And his skill in grouping his figures is such that they remind us of the rhythmic harmony of music; not, like architecture, of music that is frozen, but of music that is throbbing and palpitating with life.

Nor is it necessary to go out of doors to experience the feeling of space. The same exhilarating sense comes upon us as we stand beneath the arches of a vast cathedral, in a lofty hall or a lengthy corridor, and none of Raphael's pictures gives it more strongly than the "School of Athens." To produce it is perhaps the highest achievement of architecture; to give the illusion of it is one of the greatest feats of painting.—From "Renaissance Masters," by GEORGE B. ROSE. (New York: Putnam.)

Birds at Sunset

Late birds on homing wings
Make their swift travelings.
Across the west
In lines of black they fly,
And print a motto
On the reddening sky.

MARGARET HOSMER

A Taste for Learning

Lovere, Jan. 28, N. S. 1753.

DEAR CHILD—You have given me a great deal of satisfaction by your account of your eldest daughter. I am particularly pleased to hear she is a good arithmetician; it is the best proof of understanding: the knowledge of numbers is one of the chief distinctions between us and the brutes. . . . Learning, if she has a real taste for it, will not only make her contented, but happy in it. No entertainment is so cheap as reading, nor any pleasures so lasting. She will not want new fashions, nor regret the loss of expensive diversions, or variety of company, if she can be amused with an author in her closet. To render this amusement complete, she should be permitted to learn the languages.

There are two cautions to be given on this subject: First, not to think herself learned when she can read Latin, or even Greek. Languages are more properly to be called vehicles of learning than learning itself. . . True knowledge consists in knowing things, not words. I would no further wish her a linguist than to enable her to read books in their originals, that are often corrupted, and are always injured, by translations. Two hours application every morning will bring this about much sooner than you can imagine, and she will have leisure enough besides to run over the English poetry, which is a more important part of a woman's education than it is generally supposed. . . .

You should encourage your daughter to talk with you of what she reads; and as you are very capable of distinguishing, take care she does not mistake pert folly for wit and humour, or rhyme for poetry, which are the common errors of young people, and have a train of ill consequences. The second caution to be given her—and which is most absolutely necessary—is to conceal whatever learning she attains.—From the Letters of LADY MARY WORTLEY MONTAGU.

"Lips redeemed from woe"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN A WELL-LOVED HYMN (Christian Science Hymnal, No. 66) we read:

"From these Thy children gathered in Thy name,
From hearts made whole, from lips redeemed from woe,
Thy praise, O Father, shall forever flow.
Alleluia! Alleluia!"

Most people will agree that when men's lips express only the good and joyful the world will be an altogether happier place. How welcome, wherever they may be found, are the cheerful people whose words express joy like the brightness of a summer's morning. What a sense of hope and happiness they bring! Of those who have a sorry tale to tell or anticipate evil, one need not cite illustrations, since their presence is too frequently with us.

It is essential to guard one's lips from pessimistic and doleful utterances; from the expression of fear and the discussion of evil. To plant a word of hope or of courage wherever needed is to bless those around us. Christian Science assists men to do this understandingly, for it teaches them that since God is All, and man is His spiritual likeness, it is their privilege constantly to enjoy and to glory in their great heritage as the sons of God.

One who had been studying the teachings of Christian Science was heard to say that for years she had been recurrently attacked by a depressing premonition of some indefinable evil. On one occasion, when this persistent enemy seemed like a dark cloud, it suddenly dawned upon her that through the study of Christian Science she was slowly gaining a new interpretation of the Bible. From her study of the Acts of the Apostles she realized that truly "in him [God] we live, and move, and have our being." Thus it became clear to her that there is but one Mind, God, ruling all. There is, therefore, no place left for anything contrary to the nature of God. As she gained a glimpse of the foundationless character of her forebodings, the bondage from which she had suffered was broken.

When men realize that true being is perfect and sinless, the fears and anxieties so often expressed are seen to be groundless. The bondage of fear may be broken when it is spiritually discerned that, as Mary Baker Eddy says on pages 470 and 471 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," "The relations of God and man, divine Principle and idea, are indestructible in Science; and Science knows no lapse from nor return to harmony, but holds the divine order or spiritual law, in which God and all that He creates are perfect and eternal, to have remained unchanged in its eternal history."

When men's thoughts are spiritually illumined, so that they perceive there is no reality but God and His perfect creation, they find a theme for conversation so healing and uplifting as readily to convince them that this is a subject worthy of everyone's attention.

Persons with a limited outlook and of stereotyped ways sometimes desire a higher standard of conversation, but shun what they consider to be too much demonstrativeness or freedom of speech, and also avoid dwelling on definitely religious subjects. Such persons may be failing to discern that God is divine intelligence. In the textbook to which reference has already been made the question, "What is intelligence?" is answered on page 469 as follows: "Intelligence is omniscience, omnipresence, and omnipotence. It is the primal and eternal quality of infinite Mind, of the triune Principle,—Life, Truth, and Love,—named God."

As men gain in spiritual understanding, and see that the real man reflects Mind, God, they find opportunities for higher intercourse and elevating and helpful conversation. Thus may they at all times dwell on the ever-present beauty, power, justice, and peace of God.

To keep one's standard high; to wait discerningly for the opportunity to express some aspect of the good apparent in the wider spiritual vision; to voice the cheerful or thoughtful word when depression or unkind condemnation may seem to prevail, is to avail oneself of the ever-present opportunity for manifesting good which is legitimately his. Such efforts enable one to perceive the kingdom of God here and now, and are the true method by which one's lips become messengers of good.

The modern demand for brevity and speed is said to be detrimental to good conversation; yet nothing can do away with anything which disseminates the benefits of fellowship and loving-kindness. When, therefore, we hear the art of good conversation decried as passing away, it is wise to remember that wherever a human heart yearns for the deeper satisfaction of spirituality, there is a demand for right conversation; and blessed is he who, discerning such a need, is ready to supply it.

When banal trivialities, unworthy remarks about another, or discussion of error assert themselves, let such as have a glimpse of the perfection of God's creation seek to catch the spirit of Paul's words (Colossians 4:6), "Let your speech be alway with grace, seasoned with salt, that ye may know how ye ought to answer every man."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Italian]

"Labbra da duol redente"

Traduzione dell'articolo sulla Scienza Cristiana pubblicato in inglese su questa pagina

IN UN BEN AMATO INNO (*Christian Science Hymnal*, No. 66) noi leggiamo:

"Dai Tuoi figli qui raccolti nel Tuo nome,
Da cuor sanati, da labbra da duol redente,
La Tua lode, O Padre, sempre scorrerà.
Alleluia! Alleluia!"

La maggior anza delle persone ammettono che quando le labbra degli uomini esprimono soltanto il bene e l'allegrezza, il mondo diverrà un luogo assai più felice. Come sono benvenute, dovunque si trovino, le persone allegre le parole delle quali esprimono gioia come il fulgore d'una mattina d'estate. Che senso di speranza e di felicità ci recano! Di quelli che hanno una triste storia da raccontare o che si aspettano del male, non occorre citare esempi, poichè la loro presenza è troppo spesso con noi.

È essenziale di trattenere le proprie labbra da dichiarazioni pessimistiche e tristi; dall'espressione di paura e dalla discussione del male. Piantare una parola di speranza o di coraggio dovunque occorre significa benedire quelli che ci circondano. La Scienza Cristiana aiuta gli uomini a far questo intelligentemente, poichè insegna loro che, Dio essendo Tutto e l'uomo la Sua immagine spirituale, è il loro privilegio costantemente di rallegrarsi e di gloriarsi del loro grande retaggio come figliuoli di Dio.

Una donna che aveva studiato gl'insegnamenti della Scienza Cristiana fu udita dire che per anni era stata periodicamente attaccata da un presentimento deprimente di un certo male indefinibile. Una volta, quando questo nemico persistente sembrava come una nuvola oscura, le balenò improvvisamente che per mezzo dello studio della Scienza Cristiana essa stava lentamente acquistando una nuova interpretazione della Bibbia. Dal suo studio degli Atti degli Apostoli essa si rese conto che veramente "in lui [Dio] viviamo, ci moviamo, e siamo". Così vide con chiarezza che non vi è che una Mente, Dio, che governa tutto. Perciò non vi è dunque nessun posto rimanente per qualsiasi cosa contraria alla natura di Dio. Avendo ottenuto un barlume del carattere infondato dei suoi presentimenti, la schiavitù che l'affliggeva fu infranta.

Quando gli uomini si rendono conto che il vero essere è perfetto e senza peccato, le paure ed ansietà espresse tanto spesso vengono riconosciute come prive di base. La schiavitù della paura può essere infranta quando si discerne spiritualmente che, come dice Mary Baker Eddy a pagine 470 e 471 di *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures:* "Le relazioni fra Dio e l'uomo, il divino Principio e l'idea, sono indistruttibili nella Scienza; e la Scienza non conosce nè deviamento dall'armonia nè un ritorno ad essa, bensì afferma che l'ordine divino o legge spirituale, in cui Iddio e tutto ciò che Egli crea sono perfetti ed eterni, è rimasto immutato nella sua eterna storia".

Quando i pensieri degli uomini sono illuminati spiritualmente, sì da percepire che non vi è realtà alcuna eccettuato Iddio e la Sua creazione perfetta, essi trovano un tema di conversazione così salutare ed edificante da convincerli tosto che questo è un soggetto degno dell'attenzione di ognuno.

Le persone con un punto di vista limitato e di abitudini stereotipate desiderano a volte un tipo di conversazione più elevato, ma schivano ciò che essi considerano effusione eccessiva o libertà di linguaggio, ed evitano pure di soffermarsi su soggetti definitamente religiosi. Tali persone tralasciano forse di discernere che Dio è intelligenza divina. Nel libro di testo al quale è gia stata fatta allusione, la domanda: "Che cos'è l'intelligenza?" viene risposta a pagina 469 come segue: "L'intelligenza è l'onniscienza, l'onnipresenza e l'onnipotenza. È la qualità primaria ed eterna della Mente infinita, del Principio trino,—Vita, Verità ed Amore,—che si chiama Dio".

In misura che gli uomini acquistano comprensione spirituale, e vedono che l'uomo reale riflette la Mente, Iddio, essi trovano occasioni per scambio d'idee più elevato, e conversazione nobilitante e giovevole. In tal modo essi si intrattengono di continuo Sulla sempre presente bellezza, potenza, giustizia e pace di Dio.

Mantenere alto il proprio ideale; aspettare con discernimento l'opportunità di esprimere qualche aspetto del bene che appare nella visione spirituale più ampia; pronunciare la parola gaia o seria quando può sembrare che prevalghino la depressione o la censura scortese, significa approfittare di quest'opportunità sempre presente per manifestare il bene che è legittimamente proprio. Simili sforzi ci rendono capaci di percepire il regno di Dio qui ed ora, e sono il vero metodo per il quale le proprie labbra divengono messaggeri del bene.

La richiesta moderna per brevità e velocità si dice essere dannosa alla buona conversazione; eppure nulla può eliminare qualunque cosa che dissemina i benefizi dell'amicizia e della misericordia. Quando dunque udiamo il lamento che la buona conversazione sta sparendo, è saggio di ricordarsi che dovunque un cuore umano brama la più profonda soddisfazione della spiritualità, vi è una richiesta per buona conversazione; e beato è colui che, riconoscendo un tale bisogno, è pronto a soddisfarlo.

Quando trivialità banali, osservazioni indegne su altri, o discussione di errore prevalgono, possano quelli che hanno avuto un barlume della perfezione della creazione di Dio cercare di afferrare lo spirito delle parole di Paolo (Colossesi 4:6): "Il vostro parlare sia sempre con grazia, condito con sale, per sapere come dovete rispondere a ciascuno".

Per informazioni sulle pubblicazioni in lingua italiana concernenti la Scienza Cristiana rivolgersi per inscritto a questo indirizzo: "Società Editrice della Scienza Cristiana" (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

Puerto Rico

Did you dream it, too? The sleeping tropical island
heavy under the noon, the weight of branches,
the low clouds in the ocean of sky,
the days of blue, the quick thunderous rain?

We walked in a lovely land in a lovely time:
lush and green lay the slumbering island;
a wind beat in the hushing palms,
bent the cane stalks, stirred like a calm sea.

The little thatched huts were thimbles of shadow
on the sunny fields, on the red, green hills;
we waved to the people standing at their doors
as we descended in a shower of light.

ROBERT FRIEND

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With Key to the Scriptures
by
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New England and Boston News

Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Page Nine

Closing Stocks Pages 14-16 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JULY 12, 1940

Hotels Protest Canada's Curb On Exchange

Resorts in New England declare new monetary regulations are blow to business.

Unless Canada modifies its monetary regulations prohibiting Canadians from obtaining American funds to use on pleasure trips and vacations in the United States, New England hotels and resorts will be affected seriously this summer, George Clark, Executive Secretary of the Massachusetts Hotel Association, declared today.

"These New England hotels depend considerably on Canadian tourists to put their summer business over the top," Mr. Clark said. "And when it is considered that they spend nearly $100,000,000 annually in these New England resorts it is little wonder that hotel men are concerned over the season's prospects when learning that Canada's monetary regulations will prevent Canadians from visiting the United States."

New England hotel and resort men, aware of the serious financial situation facing them, took steps early this week to secure a modification of restrictions. Acting for the group, Glenwood J. Sherrard, Chairman of the New England Council's Recreational Development Committee, sent a telegram to Bruce MacNamee, Chief of the United States Travel Bureau, protesting Canada's monetary regulations which, he said, would eliminate Canadian pleasure travel in America.

Canada Explains

Mr. MacNamee has turned Mr. Sherrard's protest over to the State Department in Washington where it is expected that New England's protest will be called to the attention of Canadian authorities.

D. Leo Dolan, Chief of the Canadian Travel Bureau, explained Canada's action in a statement to the New England Council in which he said that the Canadian Foreign Exchange Control Board considered it necessary to "conserve American exchange in Canada for urgent war purposes."

Immigration officials here today announced enlargement of offices and tripling of staff to handle the rush for re-entry permits by aliens resident in the United States who wish to visit such nations as Canada and return.

Many Requests Received

John F. Mulcahey, District Director, said today that there had been 5,000 applications for such permits in the past two weeks. Normal supply for a year is 2,000, he said. He also said he had recently received instructions from Washington that American citizens visiting contiguous countries are not compelled to present birth certificates or naturalization documents, although it was advisable, he pointed out.

Alien's re-entry permits are issued about three weeks after application, costing $3 each, Mr. Mulcahey declared. Aliens visiting Canada, however, may request that the permits be forwarded to United States Immigration officers in Winnipeg, Halifax, Victoria, Vancouver, Montreal, Yarmotuh and St. John.

Patrol Increased

The Director announced further that the border patrol, maintaining 48 stations on the New Hampshire, Vermont, Maine, and New York international border, would be doubled immediately.

Applications for naturalization have averaged 1,000 a day for the past six weeks, Henry Nicolls, Assistant Director here, said today. On some days the number has reached 1,500. Normal is approximately 300, he pointed out. Most of the rush is from Italians and Canadians, he revealed.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Boston and Vicinity: Showers ending by middle or late afternoon; decreasing cloudiness and continued cool tonight with lowest temperature in the upper 50's; Saturday fair and moderately cool; moderate northeast and northerly winds.

Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont: Fair and continued cool tonight and Saturday; Sunday fair with moderate temperature.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Light rain this afternoon followed by generally fair and continued cool tonight and Saturday; Sunday fair with moderate temperature.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh northeast and north winds and overcast to broken clouds tonight; Saturday fair.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	57	76	New Orleans	75	82
Chicago	60	76	New York	63	91
Denver	54	83	Norfolk	80	95
Kansas City	67	84	Philadelphia	73	95
Los Angeles	58	102	St. Louis	64	92
Miami	81	91	San Francisco	59	67
Minneapolis	59	70	Washington	76	94

A—7:30 a. m. E. D. T., July 12.
B—Maximum, July 11.

High Tides at Boston

Friday, 5:51 p. m.; height, 10.2 feet.

Saturday, 6:20 a. m.; height, 9.3 feet.

Light all vehicles by 8:51 p. m.

Discussing Problems of Social Progress

By a Staff Photographer; Blackstone

Scenes at Institute in Session at Wellesley

Left—Martin W. Brown, General Secretary of Bureau of Co-operative Medicine of the Co-operative League of the U. S. A., conducting round tables on health insurance plans. Right—Paul Pigors, Counselor on Personnel Relations and Assistant Professor of Sociology at Tufts, conducting round tables on Management Relations. Inset—Miss Dorothy Hill, Director of Institute.

Control of Economic System Is Held America's Great Task

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WELLESLEY, Mass., July 12—The "either or" position—that the United States must have either a completely free enterprise economy or a totalitarian state—was decried this morning at the Institute for Social Progress, by Dr. George Rogers Taylor, Professor of Economics at Amherst College. Somewhere between extreme laissez faire and totalitarianism, he declared, lies the hoped-for American solution to economic problems.

"We are fully launched," Dr. Taylor continued, "upon a great effort, an effort to control our economic system so that the potentialities of modern technology may be abundantly realized within the framework of the democratic state. "Here," he asserted, "is a task for mature America which is every whit as challenging as any accomplished by our pioneers of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries."

Dr. Taylor pointed out that the United States has never had a completely laissez faire economy. Such an economy, he added, would be impossible today. But on the other hand, he declared that the idea that the American economy must inevitably be transformed eventually into some form of totalitarianism, has no basis in fact.

Partisan Nonsense

"We can dismiss as partisan nonsense," Dr. Taylor remarked, "the silly allegation that we already have a dictatorship in this country. One of the best indications of a totalitarian economy is the destruction of an independent labor movement. All too often the persons who declare we have a dictatorship in this country contend in the next breath that the power of labor unions must be suppressed."

The difficulties of solving economic problems in the democratic state have led some people to look with some hope at the simpler and more direct procedures of the totalitarian states, he continued. "Should Germany win the war and successfully organize western European economy on a peacetime basis, this feeling is likely to become much stronger in America," he said.

For years, Dr. Taylor reminded the Institute members, professional economists in democratic countries have predicted that internal stresses and strains would wreck Russia, Italy and Germany. But those totalitarian countries seem to have surmounted their problems—so far, at least. "Of course, it may be," he said, "that these regimes will soon lose their vitality—and that their economic success is only temporary. But the fact is that we do not yet know the long-run effectiveness of totalitarian economies."

If the United States is to retain a democratically and efficiently controlled economic system, Dr. Taylor declared, it must prove to its own citizens that this system can solve the problems of agriculture, unemployment and idle capital.

Military Training

At other sessions of the Institute—which is being held this week and next on the Wellesley College campus—various speakers have warned of the possible danger of giving military training to great masses of the unemployed youth of any country. Such groups—returning to unemployment after training periods, they have said, offer fertile soil for the sowing of totalitarian doctrines, while idle capital is a constant invitation to espouse Fascist planning and control.

Billings Hall was well filled last night—despite the rainstorm—for a panel discussion on foreign policy of the United States. Those taking part in the discussion—and answering questions from the audience—were: Dr. Taylor; Prof. Broadus Mitchell of Occidental College, Los Angeles; Dr. Ernest Minor Patterson, President of the American Academy of Political and Social Science; Miss Toni Sender, former member of the German Reichstag, and Prof. Harley W. Cross of Springfield College.

Though differing widely on what foreign policy should be in the immediate future, all agreed that in the long run an economy must be established which will be based on world co-operation. It was also agreed that there are both democrats and totalitarians in all countries, and that the present conflict is developing into something rather on the lines of an "international civil war."

Shell Halted Flying Fish Off Trinidad

The first shot to be fired at Trinidad, the British possession in the West Indies, during the present war, was fired July 5, when the British shore battery sent a shell whistling across the bow of the American freighter Flying Fish, according to the crew on the ship's arrival here today.

The crew said the vessel was flying the proper signals at 6:38 p. m., still daylight, and had already been passed by the British patrol outside of Port-of-Spain, Trinidad; the port's pilot was aboard the ship; about one mile from the designated berth, the shell was fired.

Capt. Waldo Wollaston of the Moore-McCormack freighter was reluctant to talk about the incident; but others aboard the ship said that no explanation was forthcoming from the British, although the ship immediately came to a full stop and frantically signaled.

The shore's only order was a signal to proceed. After the Flying Fish docked, there was no further contact with the shore guardians, and the pilot expressed amazement at the incident, according to the crew, who declared the pilot said it was the first shot to be fired by the Trinidad battery.

The opinion was voiced aboard the ship today that the British defense at Trinidad was "merely jittery" and that they were evidently anticipating trouble because the entire port was blacked out that night.

The craft had been raked by gunfire on her maiden voyage, to Norway, and now on a supposedly peaceful lane she ran into the war again, the crew declared, pointing to shell-hole scars still apparent from the Norway incident.

Many vessels are built, launched, and operated on world trade routes over a period of years, with little to vary the monotony of routine. But the Flying Fish, named for a famed clipper ship of America's early shipping era, and sponsored by Mrs. R. Wiley Childs of Chestnut Hill, Mass., daughter of Admiral Wiley of the United States Maritime Commission, began her career with a most eventful initial voyage.

The craft was caught and detained for two weeks in Bergen, when the Nazis invaded Norway last April while the vessel was at that port on her first voyage. Captain Wollaston told today how the Flying Fish was caught between two fires, and her decks raked with machine gun bullets during that eventful period.

City Hall to Have Its Face 'Washed'

Boston's venerable City Hall is going to have its face cleaned. Building Department officials were mapping plans today to have the edifice thoroughly "washed" on all four sides by sand-blasting, steam, or acid processes.

The work will be done by a private contractor and will probably cost between $2,500 and $5,000, officials stated. It is hoped to have the work completed by the time the American Legion meets in Boston the latter part of September.

"Old timers" at city hall had to go back 15 or 20 years in their memories to recollect when the building was last cleaned. Renovation of the inside, under a WPA project, is just about complete. The building was dedicated in 1865.

Liquor Dealers Get a Check-Up

Liquor dealers in Massachusetts were charged by the Alcoholic Beverages Control Commission today with "flagrant misstatement" on cards and posters explaining that increased prices were "due to the increased Federal tax" which became effective July 1.

"The statement of relationship of the tax to the increased price is so grossly exaggerated," the Commission said, "as to constitute a flagrant misstatement. It also shows a lack of fair dealing to which patrons of any industry are entitled."

Garden Homes In Outskirts Of Boston Urged

Colonies similar to the Danish plan are advocated by official of loan association.

Small and inexpensive garden homes for working people, laid out in colonies on a plan that has had big success in Denmark, were proposed today for the outskirts of Boston by John C. L. Dowling, President of the First Federal Savings and Loan Association of this city.

For $1,000 or less a little place of this novel qutdoor type could be financed, Mr. Dowling estimated, furnishing essentially a summer home with the garden as its main feature, and also for some an all-year dwelling.

Most of the needed money could be borrowed, he added, and the expense of carrying the small site and paying off the mortgage on a long-time basis would probably require no more than $100 a year.

Meantime in addition to its flowers the garden could be helping with the family budget by contributing vegetables to the home table.

Tract of Land

What is necessary to get the project started is a good-sized tract of land adjacent to Boston, Mr. Dowling said. He felt the land would be made available, because the "colony garden" was not a philanthropy but would pay out.

However, because it will take a much longer time for the landowner to get his money back than in the usual business transaction, Mr. Dowling is hopeful that some public spirited citizen will advance funds to buy a suitable tract.

To back up, guide and help the proposed colony, a strong civic committee would also be required. There would be many chances for co-operative buying, etc.

He urged that Boston be the first city in the United States to initiate garden colonies, and voiced the possibility that a start could be made here next year.

Danish Exhibit

"Last fall I had occasion to visit the New York World's Fair and saw there the Danish Colony Garden Exhibit consisting of a small one-family home and a very beautiful garden," he said. "The exhibit was arranged by the Danish-American Women's Association, and was so favorably received that it is being continued this year.

"I have since corresponded with Baroness Alma Dahlerup, the founder of the Association, who has resided in the United States for many years, and in Boston we have talked with various civic minded people interested in sponsoring gardens for working men.

"While this system of housing took root in Denmark and other Scandinavian countries and to a small degree in Germany, it has not yet been introduced in America. But when one considers that a garden house can be built for $1,000 or less and can be financed by the standard financial organizations, the opportunties for establishing these green belts about the cities of Massachusetts and other industrial states are enormous.

Outdoor Tasks

"Garden colonies would give factory and office workers and others largely confined in the summer time to indoor work a chance for outdoor tasks and enjoyment such as otherwise might never come within their reach.

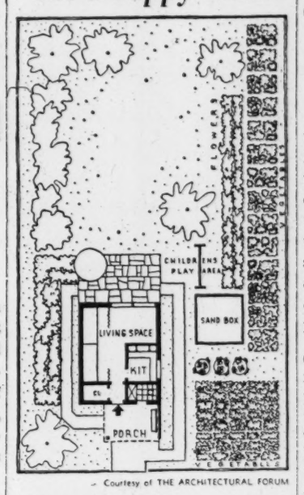
"The area of each little tract would run from 200 square yards upward. The house could be built by the labor of the owner, or by a contractor. The more an owner could do on his own place the less it would cost him.

"The simpler the house, the better. The prinicpal thing is the garden.

"At an annual interest rate of 5 per cent, the yearly charge for principal and interest would be very small, probably $50 or $60 a year. Taxes would also be very small, as would water rates and insurance.

"The most desirable start could be made by the purchase of a very large plot for $50,000. Repayments by the garden homes would probably give a return of from 3 to 5 per cent on the investment, and in time would repay it."

For a Happy Home



Courtesy of THE ARCHITECTURAL FORUM

Danish Colony Garden

Designed by Ib Kofod, Copenhagen architect, and shown at New York Fair

Defense Group In Lexington Sets Example

Minute men are on the job again in Lexington.

This time they are called the Civilian Defense Committee and there are women as well as men in the ranks. They rallied to the call with a zeal which would have gladdened the hearts of their illustrious predecessors of '75.

When one democracy after another fell in Europe, and the need for defense committees in every community became apparent, the patriotic citizens of Lexington—frequently described as "the birthplace of American liberty"—knew just what to do. They had the example of their ancestors in such matters.

The Selectmen held a meeting and appointed their chairman, Archibald R. Giroux, to organize the townspeople for any emergency. Last night the first meeting of the newly formed Committee was held in Carey Memorial Building and "town fathers" from many surrounding communities came to see how it was done.

Impressed with organization and general rules of operation set up by the Lexington Committee, the State Adjutant-General's office has requested that it might be used as a model for other towns.

Heading the Lexington group is an executive committee comprised of the Selectmen, Chairmen of town boards and committees, as well as chairmen of the various subcommittees of the defense group. Operating under this committee are seven subcommittees: Promotion of Enlistments, Protection of Persons and Property, Public Utilities, Subversive Activities, Transportation and Food Supplies, Finance, and Public Relations.

Members of these committees represent every church, civic, fraternal, and patriotic organization in the community. Some of the subcommittees will not be immediately active but will stand ready for any emergency while others, such as the Subversive Activities, will function at once.

A trained air defense group operating under the committee on Protection of Persons and Property is comprised of American Legion, Veterans of Foreign Wars, and Minuteman Sportsman's Club members—all of them expert riflemen and comprising first line of defense against parachute troops.

Boston Harbor To Be Mined

Boston harbor will be temporarily mined between now and July 31 as part of the summer maneuvers of the harbor defense forces, it was announced today.

Mariners were warned by the Branch Hydrographic Office of the United States Navy, located in the Custom House, that submarine mine and cable operations will be carried on in the locality bounded by a line running from Rainsford and Gallop's Islands and Finn's Lodge at the harbor entrance to Buoy No. 4 northwest of the main ship channel.

Mines are to be planted from time to time according to weather conditions, and may remain submerged. Keg buoys and mine markings will be used, and a small boat with appropriate lights will be anchored in the Finn's Ledge area at night.

South American Trade With N. E. at High Level

Trade between New England and the East Coast of South America is building up so rapidly that the volume is already at the highest level for many years and the traffic—on one of the few neutral routes left open to American ships in the world—bids fair to set an all-time high before summer is done, according to Boston shipping men.

In a statement today, A. Douglas Cook, general New England agent for the Moore-McCormack Lines, operators of the "Good Neighbor Fleet" to Brazil, Uruguay and Argentina, disclosed that imports of South American goods through the port of Boston are exceptionally heavy just now. The volume of traffic for July and August will probably reach new peaks, he said.

In addition to the receipt of commodities and products of South America for New England consumption there is a significant and important "in-transit" trade developing through Boston whereby similar goods are moving into eastern Canada, he said.

To keep step with the increasing export trade from New England to Latin America, it has been necessary for Moore-McCormack to schedule seven sailings from Boston during the next month, probably the largest number ever before listed for a similar period of time, according to Mr. Cook.

Destinations of these sailings will be Pernamubco, Bahia, Rio de Janeiro, Santos, and Rio Grande Do Sul, in Brazil, Montevideo in Uruguay, and Buenos Aires in Argentina. The vessels are the Flying Fish, sailing July 13; Mormacmar, July 18; Mormacwren, July 20; Sea Fox, July 26; Mormacmail, July 27; Mormacgull, Aug. 3, and Donald McKay, Aug. 12.

Credit for developing this business is due, in no small measure, to the far-sighted policies of the United States Maritime Commission, said Mr. Cook, in thoroughly modernizing the American merchant marine. About a year and a half ago Boston was served by 10 slow freighters in the South American service. Most of them were close to 20 years of age, with running time from Buenos Aires and Montevideo to Boston about 30 days.

After operation of the "Good Neighbor Fleet" was awarded to Moore-McCormack Lines, the Maritime Commission's new ships began to come along from the various shipyards for allotment to the operators. Moore - McCormack Lines gradually replaced the obsolete freighters on the Boston run with fast and the most modern passenger and freight liners in the world, having a speed up to 18 knots an hour.

These new American flag supermotorships are cutting down the time between the River Plate and Boston by nearly half. The Mormacwren, for instance, is due in Boston July 17, having left Montevideo July 2, setting a record of 15 days from the River Plate to this port.

Reich Cuts Fertilizer Use; Trade Notes From Overseas

Foreign Trade Flashes

Owing to scarcity of phosphate fertilizer materials in Germany, resulting from the Allied blockade, it is reported that the Reich Chemical Board has restricted the sale and purchase of phosphate fertilizers during the fiscal year ending April 14, 1941, to 25 per cent of the quota specified for the year ended April 30, 1939, according to Harold P. Smith, manager of the Boston office of the United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

With little phosphate resources of its own, Germany has been a heavier importer of phosphate materials, and has obtained a very substantial part of its requirements from the United States. In 1938, Florida sent 415,327 tons of phosphate rock, valued at $2,551,656, to Germany.

Netherlands Indies

Forest exploitation in the Netherlands Indies is planned, partly by private interests and partly by the Government. The plan would apply to certain outer islands. Extensive timber tracks in South Borneo and some other sections gives promise of profitable exploitation, the pine wood being said to provide fair material for manufacture of plywood boxes for shipment of rubber.

Paper Articles

Production of paper handkerchiefs, serviettes, table cloths, cups, plates, book wrappers, festoons and confetti, have been prohibited in England, as a result of restrictive measures issued by the British Ministry of Supply.

Trinidad Needs

Because shipments of Canadian lumber to Trinidad have been restricted by lack of shipping space, orders for American southern pine may be placed to compensate in some degree the decreased imports into Trinidad of Canadian Douglas fir and white pine. The need is stimulated by renewed activity in the oil fields.

Finland's Record Written In Books Given to Harvard

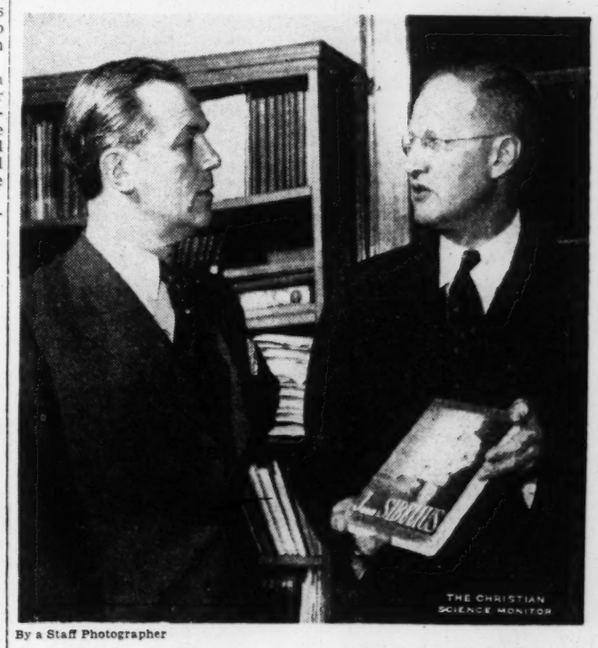
The written record of Finland's greatness was presented to Harvard University Library this morning by Hjalmar J. Procope, Finnish Minister to the United States. "These books," the minister told Keyes D. Metcalf, Director of the library, "give a general survey of Finland's economic, cultural and political life."

Mr. Procope visited the library before going to Radcliffe. This evening he will address the conference on Religion and World Affairs sponsored by the Harvard Summer School.

Mr. Procope said that at the present time Russia was not encroaching upon the Finnish independence and that Finland was freer than some of the other older Northern States. "But there is a great need still for relief activities on behalf of my country," said Mr. Procope. "Finnish relief agencies are dormant but they must be revived. The food shortage is acute. We have only one port both for imports and exports and few ships are getting through at the present time. We must not permit the situation in the rest of Europe to overshadow the need for relief of Finland."

Among the books which Mr. Procope presented to the Harvard Library was "Jan Sibelius, the Life and Personality of an Artist." Others included in the selection were several written by Mr. Procope on the economic and political life of Scandinavia.

Mr. Metcalf in accepting the books on behalf of the library, paid tribute to Finland's contribution to the modern world and said that he welcomed it as a valuable addition to the library. Many of the volumes are unique in that they provide reference material not easily available elsewhere. "For this reason," Mr. Metcalf said, "they will be especially welcome."



By a Staff Photographer

Hjalmar J. Procope

Finnish Minister to the United States presenting books to Widener Library

Keyes D. Metcalf

Librarian of Widener Library at Harvard receiving books from Minister Procope

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Radio—Page 12

Movies

Brookline Village—"My Son, My Son," starring Madeleine Carroll and Brian Aherne. 2:10, 5:55, 9:25; also "Women Without Names," 4:10, 7:55.

Coolidge Corner—"Lone Wolf Meets a Lady." 2, 5, 8; also "If I Had My Way," with Bing Crosby, 3:25, 6:25, 9:25.

Fenway—"The Ghost Breakers," starring Bob Hope. 1:10, 4:10, 7:10, 10:10; also "Three Faces West," featuring Sigrid Gurie.

Fine Arts—"Movietours," including Sydney, Australia; Land of Incas, Venezuela, St. Augustine, Florida and other places; "Information Please," and "News Digest," 1 to 11 p. m.

Keith Memorial—"Saps at Sea," starring Laurel & Hardy. 9:45 a. m., 12:30, 3:20, 6:05, 8:50; also "One Million B. C.," starring Carole Landis. 11 a. m., 1:45, 4:30, 7:15, 10:05.

Modern—"Four Sons," starring Eugenie Leontovich. 9:30 a. m., 12:35, 3:35, 6:45, 9:45; also "The Man Who Talked Too Much," with George Brent and Virginia Bruce. 11:10 a. m., 2:10, 5:15, 8:20.

Metropolitan—"All This and Heaven Too," featuring Bette Davis and Charles Boyer. 9:35 a. m., 1:20, 5:20, 9:15; also "Pop Always Pays," with Leon Errol and Walter Catlett, 12:15, 4:05, 8:05.

Orpheum—"Turn About," starring Carole Landis. 9:40 a. m., 1:15, 4:50, 8:30; also, "Susan and God," starring Joan Crawford and Fredric March. 11:05 a. m., 2:45, 6:20, 10.

Paramount—Bob Hope in "The Ghost Breakers." 9:10 a. m., 12:15, 3:25, 6:30, 9:40. Also "Three Faces West" with Sigrid Gurie. 10:50 a. m., 2, 5:05, 8:15.

R. K. O. Boston—"Sailor's Lady," starring Nancy Kelly and Jon Hall. 9:30 a. m., 12, 2:30, 5:05, 7:35, 10:10; also, "Hot Steel," with Richard Arlen. 10:45 a. m., 1:20, 3:50, 6:20, 8:55.

State—"Susan and God," starring Joan Crawford and Fredric March. 11:30 a. m., 3, 6:30, 10; also "Turn About," with Carole Landis. 9:40 a. m., 1:15, 4:50, 8:30.

Scollay—"Four Sons," starring Eugenie Leontovich. 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:50, 6:45, 9:40; also "The Man Who Talked Too Much," featuring George Brent and Virginia Bruce. 11:35 a. m., 2:30, 5:25, 8:25.

South Station Theater—"Information Please," featuring Clarence Budington Kelland, U. S. Army Cavalry, Blue Barron and His Orchestra; Comedy and News, 9:30 a. m., to midnight.

Telepix—"Information Please," with Clarence Budington Kelland, "Excursions in Science," "Cong and Dance Revels," also News Digest, 10 a. m. to midnight.

Trans-Lux—"Wagons Westward," 9:30 a. m., 12, 2:30, 5:05, 7:40, 10:15; "If I Had a Million," 10:40 a. m., 1:20, 3:50, 6:25, 9.

Tremont—"Swanee River," with Don Ameche. 10:35 a. m., 1:40, 5, 8:20; also, "His Girl Friday," starring Rosalind Russell. 9 a. m., 12:05, 3:15, 6:40, 10:10.

University—"Flight Angels," 1:30, 4:50, 8:15; also, "March of Time," 2:40, 6:25, 9:45; also, "Brother Orchid," starring Edward G. Robinson. 3, 6:20, 9:45.

Uptown—Ezra Stone in "Those Were The Days." 2:35, 5:35, 8:30; also Edward G. Robinson in "Brother Orchid," 1, 3:55, 6:50, 9:50.

News and reviews of plays, concerts, and motion pictures appear daily in the Arts Column. In addition a Movie Guide is published in the Daily Features Page each Saturday. Art gallery and museum exhibits are listed on Mondays.

Other Events

The Prado, Hanover Street—Boston WPA Band, 7.

Parkman Bandstand, Boston Common—Commonwealth WPA Band, 7:30.

Tonight Esplanade Concert

Enbankment Road, 8:30

ARTHUR FIEDLER, CONDUCTOR

Introduction to Act 3, "Lohengrin" Wagner

"Eine Kleine Nachtmusik" Mozart
I. Allegro III. Menuetto
II. Romanza IV. Rondo

Fugue a la Gigue Bach-Holst

Overture to "Sakuntala" Goldmark

Symphony 'Antar' Rimsky-Korsakov
Third movement: Alegro risoluto alla marcia

"Tales from the Vienna Woods," Waltzes J. Strauss

Pavane from "American Symphonette" Gould

Hungarian March "Rakoczy" Berlioz

Tomorrow

Museum of Fine Arts-Fenway—Guidance tour by Miss Maginnis on French paintings at 11.

Providence Acts to Guard Against Power Shutdown

The Week in Rhode Island

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 12—Emergency percautions to protect the Providence area in case of a serious power shutdown, war, or a hurricane were discussed this week by a special disaster control group of 40 persons.

Representatives of public utilities, the National Guard, the radio stations, and the Police and Fire Departments attended the first meeting of the group.

Principal aim of the conference, as explained by Police Chief James R. Crosby of East Providence, who presided, was to work out an emergency schedule by which vital lines of communication might be maintianed despite any handicaps which might develop in the future. He said the conference hoped to work out a plan which would provide a radio communication system connecting all public utilities and all Police Departments, the transmitters to be powered by power units independent from the main power lines.

"Such a plan," said Chief Crosby, "would, of course, work and be in operation in the event of war. But we are not contemplating that possibility at this time. Our principal concern now is providing for proper power and communications in the event of violent storms or fires which disrupt power systems."

The "disaster control" group has appointed several committees to make further investigations. It hopes to have its plans at least partly worked out by Sept. 21.

the second anniversary of the disastrous hurricane which disrupted power facilities in Providence for weeks.

Bridge Opening

Saturday, July 20, has been fixed as the date for the opening of the new Jamestown Bridge, longest bridge in New England.

Brief ceremonies are planned for the opening day when motorists drive for the first time from the mainland, on the west side of Narragansett Bay, to the island of Jamestown. A more elaborate three-day celebration to celebrate the event which makes Jamestown virtually a part of the mainland is planned by a committee of Jamestown residents to begin on Aug. 2.

The bridge measures 7,000 feet from tip to tip. It was completed with Public Works Administration assistance at a cost of slightly more than $3,000,000. From Eldred Avenue on the island it stretches across the west passage of the bay to Plum Beach, a short distance north of the old ferry slip at Saunderstown.

Opening of the bridge means finis for the Saunderstown to Jamestown ferry which Jamestown residents believe is the oldest continuously - operated ferry line in the country. It dates back at least to 1690 and perhaps even earlier.

Tolls over the new bridge will be approximately the same as those charged by the ferry line.

Teachers Are Urged to Waken

Particularly in "the modern crisis of political life and civilization," it is important that those who teach young people dwell less upon the "immediate and tangible" and more upon the "permanent and general" elements of truth, Prof. Robert Ulich of the Harvard Graduate School of Education, told a conference of alumni and guests today.

Speaking at the concluding session of a week's Conference on Contemporary Issues and Trends in Education, Dr. Ulich declared that "nothing is, in the long run, more impractical and dangerous than to bow only before the 'practical' and to forget the 'ultimate.' It is like sailing on the high seas without any knowledge of the laws of navigation. The more stormy the sea, the more perilous is this kind of sailing."

Reliance upon unchanging principles is the practice advocated in "the great work of our leading thinkers in the field of . . . education and civilization," he said. Their ideas about the "ultimate goals of a sound civilization conformed to an astounding extent.

"Of the leading thinkers, from the time of Plato up to William James, there is none who does not say, implicitly or explicitly, that four elements are necessary for the success of the endless struggle of men for a better life, namely virtue, action, reason, and faith. . . .

"It is . . . the duty of both the statesman and the educator to see to it that opportunities are provided where the elements of a helpful society can again be realized."

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So This Is Glendale?

By a Staff Photographer

Needham Development

Glendale is just over the Needham line after passing Babson's Institute in Wellesley on Abbott Street. Homes pictured here are typical in $10,000 to $12,000 range. Plenty of trees and high elevation. Developer, Henry C. Bourne.

Political Tone To Enliven Air This Week End

The Week-End Dialer

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Air coverage of the Democratic National Convention begins; a roundup discussion from Great Britain of its defenses against the coming Nazi invasion; and the premiere of a summer celebrity series, are among radio events worth a dialing over the week end.

Tonight

Features:

To demonstrate the speed of Boston's two-way police radio system, WBZ has scheduled an "escape" by Fred Cole, announcer, in a car and his "capture" by police cruising cars; talk by Police Superintendent Edward W. Fallon and interview of "prowl car" officers by Mr. Cole, WBZ, 8.

Variety:

"Show Boat" program pays a mythical "visit" to Boston, NBC-Blue-WBZ, 9.

Saturday

Democratic Convention Previews:

Democratic leaders discuss possible party platform, in "People's Platform," from Chicago, CBS-WEEI, 7.

Mrs. Mary T. Norton, Representative, from New Jersey, at the Democratic National Pre-convention dinner of the women's division, Palmer House, Chicago, NBC-Blue-WBZ, 9:30.

Key figure at Democratic convention scheduled to discuss men and issues, from Chicago, CBS-WEEI, 10:15.

Fourth and final pre-convention roundup in which Postmaster General James A. Farley and Oliver A. Quayle, chairman and treasurer of the Democratic National Committee, are scheduled to speak, MBS-WAAB, 10:35.

Speakers:

Columbia to provide five-point roundup from Great Britain of preparations to resist German invasion, under direction of Edward R. Murrow, chief of CBS European staff, CBS-WEEI, 10:30.

Sunday

Speakers, Forums:

Six journalists covering the Democratic National Convention, including William Allen White, Frank Kent and Ernest K. Lindley, to discuss issues of convention, in American Forum, MBS-WAAB, 8.

Monday

Democratic convention:

Keynote address by Speaker William B. Bankhead, to open radio coverage of Democratic National Convention from Chicago. CBS-WEEI, NBC-Red and Blue-WNAC and WBZ, MBS-WAAB, 10:30.

Premiere:

Columbia's "Forecast," a series of 14 programs introducing ideas which CBS believes offer interesting new approaches to radio program production; first to offer "Battle of Music" with "bout" between Albert Spalding and Joe Venuti, for instance, also Fredric March and Florence Eldridge playing in Booth Tarkington's "The Gentleman from Indiana," CBS-WEEI, 9.

Apartment Migration Held As Lowest in Several Years

The Real Estate Week
A Friday Feature

By W. Clifford Harvey
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

For the first time since 1930, Greater Boston's apartment house population is not migrating to new quarters this year.

With rents "sweeping upwards" along with operating expenses contingent upon the impact of the European War, occupants of multiple family dwellings are unable to locate shelter at lower costs, hence are "staying where they are," according to Thomas R. Flynn, Executive Secretary of the Apartment House Owners Association, today.

Thus the flow of "notices to move" usually flashed in the faces of apartment house operators about this time of year are not materializing, and owners are enjoying more stabilized incomes, said Mr. Flynn. Further factor alluded to by Mr. Flynn in curtailing the movement of suite dwellers is the improvement in employment and higher incomes which enable the average family to greet the rent collector with a smile and "the first regular rent payments he has received from many sources in years."

To Be Avoided

Said the apartment house authority: "It seems that almost everyone appreciates that any economic dislocation is to be avoided if possible in these times. Under normal conditions the free flow of tenants from one building to another has little effect upon rent levels, operating costs and other items incidental to apartment house quarters.

"But under the current extraordinary circumstances, all building expenses are rising and rentals are following suit. The general theory is that those who stay in their present apartments do so without paying higher rents, while those who move to new quarters are faced with higher rentals.

"That is inevitable, since the costs contingent upon renovation for newcomers have gone up all along the line."

But there is another interesting reason for the inclination of apartment house dwellers to "stay where they are." In the past, tenants have been motivated by the desire for up-to-date equipment, whereas Mr. Flynn pointed out that now most of the modern equipment is standard in most apartments. Hence, the big incentive for moving has itself been removed, said Mr. Flynn.

More Marriages

Likewise, the apartment house expert explained that marriages this year have been the greatest since 1929, indicating two important economic factors that prove each other, namely, that incomes and steady employment are increasing and that available apartments are being taken up at the fastest rate since the prosperous days between the first World War and the market crash of '29.

Summing up, Mr. Flynn observed that, "with the exception of the less expensive 'transient type,'" suites turnover will reach a new low for the renting season of 1940.

"Occupancy will reach a new high, rentals will veer upward, owners may anticipate increased operating expenses, including taxes of all kinds, but withal the market will achieve a general degree of stability which is of vital necessity at this time to our City, State, and Nation."

"Sharp increases" in the Federal Housing Administration construction in Massachusetts was reported today by John F. Malley, State Director, who interpreted the trend as "convincing evidence that Massachusetts families consider home ownership a concrete investment not to be affected by fears or storms of war."

Mr. Malley disclosed that for the first half of 1940, new homes contemplated throughout the State were 25 per cent ahead of last year's first half, based on applications made to the FHA for low-cost construction. Contrary to the general run of opinion, Mr. Malley expressed a belief that when the world is in a state of turmoil and distress, "that is the logical time to consider building new homes.'

The European conflict, he said, has not had any derogatory effects upon the building field. On the contrary, he pointed out that building costs have remained stable and "there is no shortage of labor or supplies."

Fresh Fruit and Vegetables Abound in Boston Food Marts

Weekly Food Shopping Report

Foods in profusion offer housewives wide selectivity in the market places of Greater Boston today. Staple items abound, and many seasonal fruits and vegetables are making their appearance to add zest to the shopping tours.

Blueberries from New Jersey, packed in cellophane covered baskets, and of large size, are in the market but at the high price of 30 cents a pint or more. Some native "blues" however, are beginning to show up from western Massachusetts, that sell around 35 cents a quart.

Strawberries are beginning to slow up, though some natives are still available around 20 to 25 cents a quart. The first Nova Scotia strawberries of this season are arriving on the markets. Red currants and gooseberries are appearing in the market places at 20 a quart.

Georgia peaches of the freestone description are selling at one cent each in some chain stores and five cents a pound in others.

Native vegetables, of specially fine quality this year due to slow growing weather, are in abundance and prices are a bit lower than last week. Beets are as low as five cents a bunch, cabbage two cents a pound, tomatoes six cents a pound and up, iceberg lettuce five cents a head, and green peas 9½ to 10 cents a pound.

In seafood, lobsters are sharply higher as the season ebbs, with $1.65 now asked for a pound of fresh opened lobster meat. Live lobsters are 40 to 45 cents a pound. Swordfish is down in price, as receipts increase, but the fish are coming in from Nova Scotia, and by rail rather than through the Boston Fish Pier; where receipts are unusually light as yet. Fresh swordfish is about 45 cents a pound and chilled as low as 21 cents in some of the chains. Mackerel, cod and haddock are lower, with some chains offering mackerel at six cents a pound, haddock fillets as low as 15 cents, cod 9 to 10 cents and halibut from 21 to 35 cents.

Turkey is available, though it is July, as low as 21 cents a pound in some of the chains, fowl 18 cents, ducklings 20 cents and capons 32 to 40 cents. Meats show little change from last week. Lamb is a bit lower, perhaps, with chains offering legs and loin at 19 cents, and better. Pork for roasting is 12½ cents as the low, and 21 cents for the high. Rib roast of beef can be had as low as 25 cents a pound in chains, and face of the rump roasts at 29 cents.

UPTOWN Shopping Guide
BACK BAY SECTION OF BOSTON

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Skilled Labor In N. E. Found Equal to Needs

New England has no shortage of skilled labor, Presley W. Melton, training officer for the United States Department of Commerce in Washington, said today after a five-day tour of New England's national defense units.

Mr. Melton was ordered here by the National Defense Commission to survey the personnel and needs of Federal agencies under the expanded national defense program.

In Massachusetts he visited the Watertown Arsenal, Boston Navy Yard, Springfield Armory, Hingham Naval Depot, and other units.

New England is plentifully supplied with workers in skilled mechanics, Mr. Melton said. New England's agencies appear to have adequate personnel for all defense needs at present, he said. To prevent any future shortage in skilled workers, however, the Civil Service Commission, in co-operation with the State Commissions, has ordered several examinations for machinists, die-sinkers, tool and gauge designers, coppersmiths, loftsmen, and ship-fitters.

The training officer pointed out that the local Navy Yard had already made arrangements for vocational courses for 150 workers with the Boston school authorities.

Shopping the Shops

By Janet Treat Hobbs
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

People are always talking about the whims of fashion, but when you get right down to it, you can readily see that Dame Fashion is really most obliging. For instance, she lets you wear velvet in the summer, and velvet in the winter. Not that you would want to wear an all-velvet gown during the summer, we don't mean that, but as for trimming and "topping"—yes.

We were reminded of all this when we ran into a perfectly stunning gown that, because of its combination of velvet and crepe, could be worn right now, or in the midst of winter. Even the colors are accommodating. It was at the Cecille Shop out in Brookline, which is at 1641 Beacon Street, at Washington Square. And very easy to find. The evening gown is on the purple side, and the bodice is much shirred. Three narrow straps go over the shoulders, and the dress is one of those that give you a long slim look. Then there is the rather fitted velvet jacket that transforms it all into a dinner gown. Of a lovely color somewhere between pink and lavender (you know there are some colors you just can't find the right name for) and it has self-covered buttons with loop button holes, all very nicely done. And long, fitted sleeves. Then comes the trimming, which just about makes the outfit, for it's a design that's simple, but very rich—all done up in tiny sequins and beads. For $19.95.

Interesting Collection Of Summer Dresses

Of course the shop is full of clothes, and hats and hosiery and costume jewelry. Some of the dresses may be had for as little as $5.95. A good looking coat-dress, with an embroidered lapel collar and four buttons arranged in double-breasted fashion, for instance. And a vivid plaid spun rayon dress. A mere $7.95 buys a stripe (narrow) in either gray and black, or green and black. The spectator sport variety that looks so well with a big hat. A sheer chiffon of buttercup yellow, with short puffy sleeves, would be nice for your Little Theater night. Or if you're young enough to take it, the dotted Swiss, long-skirted frock of navy blue and white. In wide stripes, the full skirt and all. With one of those flattering square necks.

For warm afternoons there's a yellow Sandswept crepe (probably so called because it's a trifle pebbly!) with a little touch of brown embroidery and a sash of heavy moiré ribbon in green and brown. For $12.95. And $14.95 buys a silk jersey dress that combines a black skirt with a black and white figured top and matching jacket. With a crushed red jersey felt as the note of relief. Particularly cool looking in these days when black is recognized as a cool color!

Some Gift Ideas In Luncheon Sets

As long as we're in Brookline, we'll keep you there with us for the duration of the column. We're in Miss Ayer's shop at the moment. That's right there at Coolidge Corner, at 1338 Beacon Street, and it's a fascinating shop that houses just about everything that comes under the heading of gifts. For yourself and otherwise. Plus magazines and books (a lending library) and greeting cards.

(A Regular Monday, Wednesday, and Friday Feature)

Study of Farming In Bay State Urged

The Congressional Committee for studying agricultural problems in the United States, headed by Representative Clifford H. Hope (R) of Kansas, has been invited to hold hearings either in Boston or Springfield by Gov. Leverett Saltonstall, it was learned today.

In a letter directed to Representative Hope, Governor Saltonstall said he hoped the Committee would choose one of these cities so that they might get a true picture of agriculture in the "oldest and most intensive farm area in the country—an area which contributes $246,000,000 to the national agricultural income."

Judge Sets July 30 For Berlandi Decision

Judge F. Delano Putnam, Chief Justice of the Boston Municipal Court, today said he would give an elaborate decision, July 30, on the contempt charges brought against an assistant secretary of Mayor Maurice J. Tobin, a Boston police lieutenant and two others, accused of attempting to "squash" a case in which Alfred Berlandi, brother of the Mayor's secretary, was charged with the theft of a handbag. The first arguments were heard today, following which the court took the case under advisement.

'Susan and God' Comes to the Screen

"Susan and God," at the State and Orpheum Theaters, serves as a handsome vehicle for Joan Crawford. It also offers excellent performances by Fredric March, Rita Quigley, and Ruth Hussey. There is one father-daughter scene which Mr. March and Miss Quigley make particularly affecting. Between its moments of drama and its moments of comedy, however, "Susan and God" drifts somewhere this side of banality. As pilots of the venture, Scenarist Anita Loos and Director George Cukor should no doubt be held responsible for the drift.

Miss Crawford gives an earnest performance as Susan. She sails smoothly, even triumphantly, over the clearly marked channels of tragedy and comedy. But she seems unaware of the undercurrents, unequal to the trick passages of character which lie between downright hardness and misdirection of good motive. This is not entirely Miss Crawford's fault. Instead of helping her, the script and direction seem to have hovered on either side like Scylla and Charybdis. The delineation of Susan shares the general confusion of the story and its interpretation.

Playing with sincerity and a quiet restraint, Mr. March makes a likable chap of Barrie, the husband who finally succeeds in showing his wife where her responsibility lies. Miss Quigley contributes a fine performance up to the point that the role of Blossom is cheapened. Especially in her early scenes, Miss Quigley is glowing as the daughter who longs for sanctuary from the exile of boarding schools and summer camps. There is a radiance, too, about Miss Hussey's interpretation of Charlotte, the girl whom Barrie might have married and who has always loved him.

The companion picture is "Turnabout," a farce made from a Thorne Smith novel, in which a husband and wife are granted their wish that they might change places. The husband takes on the feminine qualities, the wife the masculine, and their voices are transposed by dubbing. The theme is rather indelicate, but the treatment is less offensive than it was in a recent play along similar lines Adolphe Menjou, Carole Landis, John Hubbard, William Gargan, Verree Teasdale, and Mary Astor are in the cast.

* * *

'One Million B. C.'

Take it from Prof. Hal Roach, things were pretty much the same 10,020 centuries ago as they are today. For academic discussion of the thesis, consider the professor's "One Million B. C.," which went on view for the benefit of anthropologists and others at the Keith Memorial, yesterday. Civilization's refinements had not got very far in 1,000,000 B. C., according to Professor Roach. People were clothed in the skins of animals, lived in caves, and conversed in grunts. The research report goes on to note that instead of punctuating your opponent with a machine gun or dropping bombs on his house, you merely bashed him over the head with the prehistoric equivalent of a quarterstaff.

The chief connecting link between the inhabitants of the world today and those of 1,000,000 B. C., Professor Roach points out, is that we all look just about the same—barring the changes in fashions.

But there are other startling similarities. Maybe the scene for this paleolithic romance was Hollywood, for Professor Roach finds that Tumak meets Loana, Tumak loses Loana, and finally Tumak gets Loana.

It will depend considerably upon your attitude as to whether "One Million B C." seems primitive or just primary. Victor Mature and Carole Landis are pleasantly all right as the pair of lovers. Lon Chaney, Jr., John Hubbard, Mamo Clark, and a number of other people manage to look pretty primitive. There are some slick camera and laboratory effects. How much cruelty to small animals was involved, we cannot say.

The second feature, "Saps at Sea," finds Laurel and Hardy in a series of misadventures as harassed workers in a horn factory, seeking respite at home or adrift in a boat in company with an escaped murderer.

* * *

Summer Dance Events

Dance Theater at Manomet

Miriam Marmein opens her Outdoor Theater of the Dance at Manomet, Mass., tonight.

The program, to be repeated on the evening of July 19, includes several of her solo compositions, among them "Career," a romance in seven scenes; "Modern Ballerina," novelty satire; "Death of the First Born," a tragedy; "The Fountain," lyric poem; "Witch Cat," "Sun Deity," and the satires, "Chef d'Orchestre" and "Prima Donna."

A second program will be given on Friday evenings, July 26 and August 2, with a third and fourth to be presented in the two fortnights following.

Welland Lathrop at Cummington

Welland Lathrop, young American dancer and choregrapher, will appear in a concert of his own compositions at the Workshop of The Cummington School, Cummington, Mass., on Saturday evening. His program consists of variations on the American theme, as "The Puritan," "Johnny Appleseed," "Swing Stuff," and a fragment from Archibald MacLeish's "Land of the Free." Paul Creston, composer-pianist, and Robert McBride, composer-clarinetist, will play the accompaniments. Costumes have been designed by Mary Grant, assistant to Raoul Pene du Bois.

Amusements

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Pola Stout, Textile Designer, Urges Use of More Color

Because She Thinks Girls Wear Too Dark Colors, She Designs Fabrics as Practical as Black Yet Bright

By Betty O'Neal

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Pola Stout is a young woman whose ability to create classic woolen fabrics for American women has made her one of our leading textile designers.

"I sincerely love to design for American women," said Mrs. Stout when interviewed for The Christian Science Monitor. "I like to observe them when they are at work or at play—and then make fabrics that are perfectly suited to the lives they lead."

Pola Stout's remarkable, unerring sense of color harmony helps her to meet the needs of American women. She is particularly enthusiastic about some of her materials which she calls companion fabrics. A complete set of these might consist of a striped cloth, a checked one, and perhaps two monotone cloths. The colors and design of one material must blend harmoniously with those of the other fabrics in the group. The textures of these fabrics are planned as thoughtfully as the colors. The striped fabric might be heavy enough for a coat, the checked one light enough for a suit, and the monotone fabrics perfect for dresses. These materials easily form a nucleus around which to build an entire wardrobe.

She Experiments With Colors

In some instances, when Mrs. Stout wants a particularly delicate shade, she will not use yarns that have been already dyed. She will carefully twist together various percentages of perhaps brown fibers with white ones until she has exactly the color she wants. White mixed with a bit of brown makes a lovely shade of off-white.

Recently Mrs. Stout has been earnestly seeking a substitute for black.

"I noticed so many young girls wearing dark colors," she explained, "and it rather disturbed me. I decided to try to design a fabric that would be as practical as black and yet be bright and colorful."

The result of her work was a striped coat material that had several soft colors in it—ranging from rose to dull green. To complete her idea she designed a dress material in turquoise, and suit fabrics in rose and green. She was so enthusiastic about these cloths that she had an ensemble made for herself. To wear with it she bought a green hat (the same shade that was in the coat fabric) and black accessories.

A checked material in oxford gray and two shades of dull green was in one set of distinguished fabrics which Mrs. Stout showed to the Monitor representative. The companions to this were a striped material and two monotoned fabrics, one of the latter being olive green, the other oxford gray. A bright plaid had seven colors in it, and had companion materials in each shade.

Inspiration From Fabrics

Although Pola Stout is employed by a large woolen manufacturer, she has complete authority over every phase of the making of her fabrics. She selects the fibers that make the yarn, determines how they shall be twisted, and finally decides upon the weave. Of course, she always makes the design. Mrs. Stout says she is the first designer of textiles to be given such freedom. She has attained the distinction but recently. For ten years it has been her ambition to work as she is doing now.

Pola Stout works closely with some of the leading American designers—such as Clarepotter and Helen Cookman. She designs fabrics especially for them; and they often receive inspiration from her lovely, original work.

The designing and weaving of woolens is a fascinating procedure. To work out a textile design is like solving an intricate puzzle. As the first step in making a new fabric, Mrs. Stout works out a design in crayon on paper. A "blanket" is then made. This blanket looks like a crazy quilt made up of blocks about nine inches square. Really, it is a sampler. Into it is woven almost every conceivable combination of colors chosen for this particular fabric.

The way in which the blanket is made is something like this: the warp or vertical yarns are placed on the loom in sections about nine inches wide. For example—if the fabric is to be rose and green, the first unit will be rose and the second green. The third section might be rose and green in striped effect. Each succeeding unit will consist of the two colors in different kinds of combinations. The blanket is 54 inches wide when completed.

The filler is then woven through these yarns in the same sequence as the warp is stretched. And this is how the intricate designs are formed. Where the solid section of rose filler meets the same section in the warp, the material is rose. But when the green and rose stripe crosses the identical warp unit, the fabric becomes a check. As you can readily see—the number of possible combinations is practically unlimited, especially when a complicated design is used.

Pola Stout says that she usually knows, from experience, what will happen when the filler crosses the warp. However, she always becomes excited when the designs appear on the loom. She studies each section of a completed blanket carefully. The best looking designs formed in the various units, you may purchase in shops in different parts of the country.

Girlhood Experiences

Mrs. Stout is a Polish woman whose burning desire to design caused her to run away from home when she was 16. Her parents wished her to have an academic education. But the prospect of long years in a university seemed dull and stifling to her. Pola Stout packed a few dresses and took the train for Vienna. She had no money. But this deficiency did not bother her at all. Vienna had lovely parks with numerous benches. So she lived on a park bench—at least until she was able to find work.

Mrs. Stout started to study textile designing immediately, and her teacher recognized her unusual talent. Later she worked in France and in England and finally came to the United States. She is now married to Rex Stout, whom she gaily describes as a man with a beard. But practically everyone else knows him as the author of the Nero Wolfe stories. Their country home in Connecticut would probably take first, last, and all intermediate prizes in a contest for originality of design. Mr. and Mrs. Stout not only built the house themselves but made all the furniture in it. Pola Stout's favorite possession is a hand loom; and her hobby is taking care of her two young daughters, Barbara and Rebecca.

Generous to Others

Mrs. Stout is pretty, sometimes radiant, and thoroughly delightful to meet. She dresses in excellent taste. Her generosity overflows in practical ways. Recently she became interested in a young designer named Steel Grayson. Mrs. Stout not only gave Miss Grayson any materials she needed, to make a collection of clothes, but let it be said—and printed—that she thought Steel Grayson had a talent which deserved success.

Apart from her regular work Mrs. Stout is also designing fabrics for an organization called The American Way Textiles. This company has engaged the services of some of America's leading textile designers to create good fabrics that are simple to weave. The plan is to sell these materials at $1.95 a yard. Mrs. Stout feels that this organization has a worthy cause. The money she will receive for her work will be used to send talented children to a school of textile design. She says that everyone along her work road has been wonderful to her. And for this reason she must help others.

Her Current Collection

In the collection which Pola Stout is now designing, she has included some lovely broadcloths. One fabric is light beige with a delicate silver-thread stripe running through it. The material would make a handsome dinner suit. Another fabric is wool gabardine. True to her ideal, she is designing this material in a plain color such as light brown, as well as in an unusual stripe. Incidentally, some stylists believe that gabardine—made, perhaps, into a two-piece dress—will be a likely fashion for fall. Mrs. Stout, however, is not greatly interested in yearly changes of styles.

"I believe that we should buy good materials and plan our wardrobes wisely, so that we can wear our clothes for an indefinite length of time," she told the Monitor representative. "If we keep our dresses and coats for two, three, or even five years, they become a part of us and we are enabled to wear them with more distinction."

Albrecht-Clemmer

(1) Pola Stout, who is one of the leading textile designers in the United States, is here seen weaving at her own small hand loom. (2) This cross-section of materials shows a set of Pola Stout companion fabrics, worked out with white, gray, navy, and black. (3) Bird's-eye view showing the Stouts' country home in Connecticut. There is a croquet set on the lawn and a swimming pool not far from the house. By no means the least important inhabitant of the estate is the pony, which belongs to Mrs. Stout's two small daughters. (4) And here is the talented mother, who is mistress of this charming home. Mrs. Stout is wearing a dress made of a classic fabric she designed herself.

The Four-Forty-Five

A Homemaking Adventure

By Flora Graves Pease

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

No, the four-forty-five isn't a train. It's the outdoor living room of Jack and Jill—a dauntless young pair who endured several summers' heat in a tiny two rooms and kitchenette before the idea of an outdoor living room occurred to them.

It was early in July when the whole thing started. July promised to be hot, and going to the seashore or mountains was out, for that year at least. The new coupé, so necessary to Jack's work, had eaten up the bite allotted to vacationing—and would, for eight months more.

Jill stood at the window, musing, her nose against the screen. It looked cool, but not inviting, in the back yard below. Evidently a mound of crushed stone had been dumped in one corner of the yard some time before, and a few scraggly dandelions had established themselves in the pile. An unused ash can, some shabby looking old wooden blinds, a squarish door minus hinges, and some grayed and warped lumber made up the rest of the décor. Jill had never seen anyone in the dismal looking place, not even Mr. Underwood, the janitor. But undoubtedly it belonged to the apartment house.

* * *

She turned from the window, and, armed with an idea and a smile, tripped downstairs to seek Mr. Underwood.

"Nope, there's nothin' in the back yard anybody wants," he said. "The place belongs to the apartment house; but nobody ever uses it. The ash can hasn't been used since the oil burner was put in, four years ago. That crushed stone was dumped there when they surfaced the alley. Nobody ever took it away. And the blinds and old lumber are just junk stuff. There is a window frame there—kinder shabby, but no glass broken that might do for a cold frame or hot bed. Only nothin'd grow out there, not even grass. Yes, you can do anything you like there, short of settin' the place afire."

Anything she liked! Thanking him, Jill hurried upstairs again to sketch in pencil her plan for the back yard. She'd make an outdoor room. It would be cool. It would be delightful—even with brick walls and a high board fence. There would at least be shade; and sky overhead!

Jill recalled the janitor's prophecy that not even grass would grow there. Well—crushed stone wasn't so bad. Her pencil moved busily as the room grew on paper. She hoped Jack would like the idea.

* * *

Their first job was to spade up the entire area, a 14 by 16 foot oblong. This was raked smooth, and the crushed stone was used to cover the entire surface except for a 20-inch border around the edge. A 6-inch board separated this border from the crushed stone area, it being sunk in the ground four inches. Over this border peat moss was sprinkled to give it a "garden atmosphere," for Jill planned to have a few green growing things. And now that the floor of the outdoor room was accounted for, the furnishings came next.

Against a blank brick wall a window soon appeared, as if by magic. It was the old frame found in the yard. Given a coat of green paint, flanked by blinds, and with a window box beneath, it has quite an air. An additional charm is the fact that it acts as a mirror for the attractive setting, due to the fact that Jill painted the glass black on the side that goes against the wall.

Next—several of the old blinds were fastened together to make a five fold screen; and this was painted green. It is used against the board fence, which it effectively screens.

* * *

Jill's brother, about to start on a Vermont trip, was asked to stop at Uncle Henry's and get two or three small, good-looking spruces from the back pasture. No, he wasn't to dig them up, but cut them. Of course they wouldn't keep until Christmas—Jill agreed patiently. She didn't want them for Christmas!

In due time they arrived. They were anchored with bricks in large flower pots. The holes in the pots were plugged with cork stoppers, and the pots were filled with water. A piece of charcoal was put in to keep the water from becoming ill-smelling; and water is now added as it evaporates. The trees keep green and fresh looking all summer—which is all that is required of them. And so far as appearance is concerned, they might be growing.

One day Jill, perusing a current magazine read: "There should be a pool, however small, in every garden."

There would be one in hers! Not a large one, but it would reflect the sky overhead.

Her cup of delight was filled to brimming when, later, her pool finished, a robin from a nearby park discovered it, and began to come there daily for his bath! He didn't mind a bit because the pool was the old ash can cover. Jack had given it a coating of asphalt paint, not to make it waterproof, but to give it the appearance of depth. It was sunk four inches in the ground, and bordered with flat stones, between the crevices of which moss was tucked.

The stone border increases the apparent size of the pool; and the moss is flourishing, quite in its element in the shady spot where grass scorned to grow. The pool is an outstanding feature of the outdoor room, placed as it is in the border opposite the "window." Two of Uncle Henry's Vermont spruces flank it; a bambino in blue and white pottery hangs above it; and sometimes a flower is dropped into it to add a spot of color.

* * *

As the crushed stone area absorbs moisture quickly, it is possible for Jack and Jill to use the outdoor room directly after a rain. The peat-moss border retains moisture, and makes a pleasing background for the various things that are glad to grow here—among them being ferns, tradescantia, or wandering Jew, vinca, and a spunky jack-in-the-pulpit transplanted from a friend's woodsy garden.

Several neighbors, visiting the "place of charm," as they term it, asked Jill's permission to park their houseplants there for the summer, consequently, the "window" box boasts ferns, crassula, and the ubiquitous sansevieria. The overflow has found places in the peat-moss border. Among these are several begonias, which love cool moist shade and are blossoming profusely.

Out of the squarish door minus hinges, which had been a bulkhead cover, came a table that makes dining out of doors a delight. A base of cross pieces of 2 by 4 spruce, fashioned after the manner of an old-time table, was substantial enough to hold the heavy top.

Some of the junk lumber accounted for a bench, and when more seats are desired, Jill's ladder-back chairs are brought down from the apartment.

Mr. Underwood, the janitor, has added his gift.

"Got a settee in the cellar," he said one day. "Bought it from the Sunday School for a quarter when they put in chairs and took the settees out. Isn't doin' no good where it is. No, don't need to give me the quarter. You got a lotta things painted green. Why don't you paint this yellow?"

Jill did.

Here's the entire cost, itemized, of a cool place to summer in, a vacation spot below-stairs. Peat moss, $1.25; green paint, .90; yellow paint, .30; bambino plaque, $1.50; hardware, nails, etc., .30; asphalt compound, .20. Total $4.45.

The sum total gave the place its name!

The Children's Supper Hour Can Be Made Delightful

Gay Colored Linens and Dishes, and Food Served In Fancy Shapes, Will Transform the Plainest Meal

By Eleanor Hoyt Witte

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The five o'clock supper hour for small children need not be drab. Careful planning can make it a delightful occasion for both mother and toddlers.

Gaily colored kitchen towels, used as runners on the children's table, may be as bright as the supper china. Colored paper doilies are good, too. These may vary from the dime-store kind to those of tray size, found in gift shops. These last are beautifully decorated with Mother Goose designs; and they may be wiped off and used several times.

Different china always draws an enthusiastic response from young children. For instance—creamed fish, served in a little fish-shaped dish, is hailed with delight. And if milk consumption is slow, it is well to try paper straws—or let the child pour his own milk from an individual jug. For this purpose, a little pitcher in the form of a cow or some other animal is about perfect.

With many children, breakfast cereal is unpopular. Try varying the usual white sugar with honey or soft maple sugar to increase interest—especially if the cereal is to be the main part of the meal.

Raggedy Ann Salad

Vegetables and fruits offer excellent opportunities for variety. Raggedy Ann salad, originally presented several years ago in these columns, has found many forms in our home, and is always more than acceptable. The foods used are shaped and combined to represent a doll. The head may be half an egg with gratings of carrot to indicate the hair, the bodice may be a slice of tomato, the skirt a lettuce leaf, the arms celery stalks, and the protruding slippers almonds. Or, instead, a prune may be the head, with half a peach below it "buttoned" with raisins, the whole finished off with a skirt of lettuce trimmed with cream cheese.

Along with these salads one should serve that standard of children's supper tables—the "log cabin," built of strip sandwiches piled high around some treat in the center—raisins or a few gumdrops to be eaten at the close of the meal.

Another quickly made supper novelty liked by children consists of a small ball of peanut butter rolled in any dry cereal. These might be called "Hedgehogs." Cream cheese rolled in strips of dried beef is still another attractive dainty with an excellent flavor and one that appeals to children as these tasty bits are impaled on toothpicks and eaten from them.

Alphabet macaroni in soup works like a charm. But other unusual forms of macaroni are appealing too: as, for example, star shapes, shell shapes, and vermicelli. Lentils add richness and interest to many an otherwise dull soup or stew.

Raw Vegetables

For somewhat older children we may serve the soups with a raw vegetable plate. The children will be amused by carrots cut with a lattice cutter such as is used to cut potato chips. Flowerets of cauliflower, bits of raw turnip or cabbage, and stalks of celery will add much to the nutritive value of the meal and nothing to the amount of dishes to be washed.

Small children who have not yet learned to enjoy green salad will usually like it prepared in this way:

Chip lettuce, dandelion greens or chicory into small pieces with scissors — dropping them into a salad bowl. If too moist from having been washed, they should be thoroughly tossed upon a clean kitchen towel to remove excess water.

Fry three or four pieces of bacon to a crisp, light brown, drain on brown paper, and cut into fine pieces upon the salad. Add vinegar or lemon juice to the bacon fat (still hot upon the stove) in a proportion of one tablespoon of vinegar to two of the fat, toss well to mix, and serve at once. The addition of a hard-boiled egg makes this a pleasant main course for summer suppers.

Timbales Are Good

A good way to use odds and ends of vegetables from the grown-ups' dinner the night before, is to present them in timbales. These may have the added advantage that one can prepare them in the morning, and, after stirring each one carefully in the afternoon, bake them with little attention, in the temperature-controlled oven, in the latter part of the afternoon. If these are turned out from buttered molds, they will give special joy.

The dessert part of the meal may be made fun for the child without requiring much effort from the mother. While he eats his first course, prepare a "flowerlet" orange, by marking the skin into quarters and opening out almost to a point at the base. Then carefully separate the sections of the orange so that they resemble petals. A colored mint candy, placed to indicate the flower center, is a pretty touch which transforms this into a party dish. Lacking that, many children are pleased to dip the tips of the orange pieces into a little pile of sugar on the plate.

Make Food Interesting

Jack-o'-lantern apples need not be confined to an October holiday. They give pleasure at any time. If hollowed out they make a good container for seedless raisins, the perennial favorite of small children. If lighted from within by tiny candles, you are sure to see a glow of satisfaction reflected on the faces of the children.

Slightly older girls and boys love to wield nutcrackers on their own walnuts. The feeling of leverage apparently gives them a pleasant sensation of power! Three or four large walnuts and a few dates (pitted) make an adequate dessert for a growing child.

Another implement which even two-year-olds like to handle is a fruit knife, dull enough to be safe, and yet able to slice a banana into golden "money." As each piece is cut off and the rim removed, it will disappear into the waiting mouth until the "till" is full. Children also find it amusing to eat fruit in the "Continental" manner—that is, without touching it with their fingers, using a knife and fork instead. This is a good way to teach four- and five-year-olds the use of these implements—as fruit yields to their early skill so much more readily than meat will. When co-ordination has been achieved by this method, they can then adapt the same technique to the dinner table.

Try a Good Old Feather Bed

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Feather beds must be the latest style. Who would ever think of one coming from New York City? And yet right from the heart of the city one came.

A friend of mine lived all alone in New York. And when she wrote asking to come to spend the summer with me, I hesitated. I know now that I almost lost the chance to receive the greatest comfort of my life.

She came; and right in the middle of a good hot summer asked me if I wanted her grandmother's feather bed. I had been getting a few glimmerings, from time to time, of feather-bed values, so I accepted with pleasure. That bed has been an undying comfort.

Down through the years, every time we would laugh at a certain little aunt of ours because she slept on a feather bed, she would smile with a smug expression and say nothing. So I had no idea what was in store for me when the expressman brought to my door the big box containing the feather bed my friend had sent me.

Now, when one of the family walks past my bedroom, I often hear a subdued titter. And I will have to confess that my bed looks like Santa Claus' big round stomach. But the winter breezes have no terrors for me any more; and with that bed under the mattress, my summer nights are soft and dreamless.

Every night, after a hard day's work, when I plop down into the feathers, I breathe a big sigh. I wish everyone had a grandmother's, or a friend's big fat feather bed to enjoy.

Jennie M. Sims

Covering Hangers

I have found the following use for worn-out silk stockings and can recommend it. I cut the feet from a pair of worn-out silk hose; then take a wooden coat hanger and start wrapping round and round from the hook at the center until the end of the hanger is reached. The end is fastened with a few stitches. Garments will not slip off this hanger, and it keeps the clothing nicely.

(Mrs.) C. E. M., Nebraska

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With menus, market orders and recipes for every meal for three months. The menus sparkle with variety.

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Red Sox Only Three Games From First Place—Only Two Upsets Recorded at Salem

Cronin Faces Strategic Spot With Leaders Coming

Today's game between the Red Sox and Chicago White Sox was postponed because of rain. Doubleheader tomorrow.

By Ed Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Having lost none of their sparkle during the All-Star intermission, the Red Sox today were back in the thick of the American League pennant scramble. Only three games off the Cleveland pace, Joe Cronin figures to be in a strategic position when the Indians and Tigers reach Fenway Park next week. First, however, Joe must finish with the White Sox and dispose of the Browns.

Although the Red Sox are running 2½ contests behind their unsuccessful flag gait of 1939, they actually are closer to first place. A year ago they were trailing the powerful Yankees by 6½ engagements, with only scant hope of ever overtaking them. The present situation is far more encouraging.

Looked Like Champs

The Red Sox looked like future champions as they took the opener of the White Sox series yesterday, 3-2, in 13 innings. Their pitching, with Herb Hash, Joe Heving and Emerson Dickman working in that order, was excellent, and the defensive support given these hurlers brought the crowd of 3,700 to its feet on several occasions. When the visitors threatened in the late innings, the locals stopped them with fielding gems. Tabor, Carey—substituting for Cronin at shortstop—Doerr, Foxx and Finney contributed heads-up plays.

The triumph stretched Cronin's streak over the White Sox to five games and made the season's record nine out of 12 in his favor. Incidentally, Joe has gained three extra-inning decisions over the Windy City outfit—10 innings on May 14, 12 innings June 12 and 13 yesterday. The practice must be disturbing to Jimmy Dykes.

Doerr's Sixth

Bobby Doerr's homer, which broke up yesterday's game, was his sixth of the year and his second against White Sox pitching. The second baseman's batting average is well in the rear of his 1939 pace, but he has not ceased to be a distance threat at the plate That sixth four-bagger gave Dickman his fifth win and his first since May 21.

Cronin has found that Dickman is more valuable to the club when he walks out of the bull pen. Dick's three most recent triumphs were gathered in that manner. At the same time, his only two starts resulted in defeats. Perhaps it should be pointed out, however, that the Sox gave him poor support in his June 4 start against the Browns.

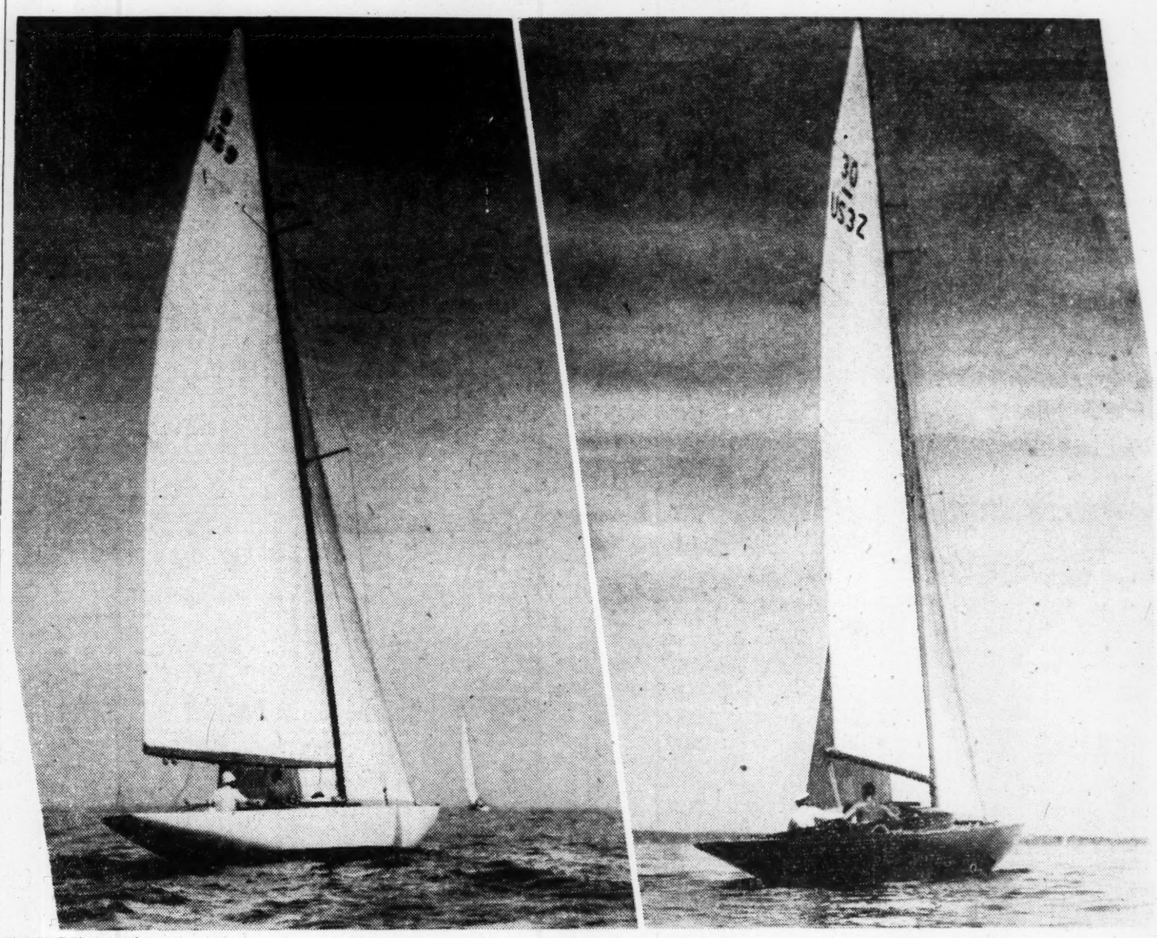
The Chicago pitcher yesterday was John Rigney and even the crowd had to cheer him. He pitched well, but his mates were guilty of bad baseball. For example, the locals took the lead in the third inning by scoring two runs without the benefit of a hit. Only Doerr's run in the 13th was untainted. Rigney held the winners to seven hits.

* * *

Briefs . . . The White Sox series closes tomorrow with a single game . . . It was the first time this season Cronin did not start at shortstop . . . He got into the box score in the 11th, however, by batting for Heving . . . Tommy Carey played a slick game at short . . . He had six assists and three putouts . . . Hash has been in 24 games, with seven victories . . . Jim Tabor leads the club with six stolen bases . . . Jimmy Foxx has played through all 73 Red Sox games at first base . . . Johnny Peacock is improving behind the plate . . . He caught two runners trying to steal yesterday and made a fine play on Kuhel at the plate in the sixth.

Bee Dick Errickson's victory at Chicago yesterday was his sixth . . . He had to go 10 innings to get it . . . Sisti's outfield fly, scoring Miller, broke up a duel with Larry French . . . In the opener of the Wrigley Field double-header, which the Cubs won, Passeau stopped the hitting streak of Chet Ross at 13 games . . . The outfielder had connected at least once in every game since June 23 . . . Chet, incidentally, has played through all 66 Bee games . . . The Bostonians have won two extra-inning decisions from the Cubs.

Battle for Points



By a Staff Photographer

Charles Francis Adams, veteran Marblehead skipper, hopes to keep his Thisbe (left) in first place after final race of Corinthian Yacht Club first series tomorrow. John Lawence's Moose (right) and E. Sohier Welch's Evanthia II are virtually tied for the Thirty Square Meter lead.

Six Favorites March Ahead In State Amateur Tourney

BULLETIN

Fred Hannon of South Shore led the field into the semifinal round of the State amateur golf tournament at Salem Country Club this morning by ousting Medalist Mel Merritt, Tedesco, in a thrilling, extra-hole match, 1 up. Ted Bishop, Woodland, defeated J. P. Lynch, Blue Hill, 4 and 3; Ray Marad, George Wright, defeated Jack Sheehy, Salem, 2 up; and Leo Martin, Trapelo, defeated Leo Brown, Woodland, 1 up in the other quarterfinal matches.

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

After as thrilling a day of golf as has been seen for many a year in the State amateur championship, eight survivors from the original entry list of 114 moved today into the quarter-final round at the Salem Country Club in Peabody.

Heading the list were Medalist Mel Merritt of Tedesco and lanky Ted Bishop of Woodland, both of whom refused to be beaten in their second round matches, grimly rallying to remain in the running after their opponents had opened wide deficits. Others in the field of eight today included Fred Hannon of South Shore, Joe Lynch of Blue Hill, Ray Marad of George Wright, Jack Sheehy of the home club, Leo Martin of Trapelo, and Leo Brown of Woodland.

Despite the fact that six of the eight quarter-final places were held by pre-tournament favorites, it was the manner in which they acquired those spots which held the thrills for the gallery. Altogether five of the eight afternoon matches went to or beyond the 18th hole.

Merritt, former Dartmouth star athlete and present Boston broker, handily defeated Allan Ellis of the Country Club, in his morning round yesterday to find himself paired with young Mel Demarais, the stylist from United Shoe. The Tedesco golfer started off on the wrong foot and found himself two down at the end of the first two holes.

Pulling himself up by his bootstraps, Merritt proceeded to a one-up advantage at the turn, which he lost as Demarais used only 11 putts on the last nine to come to the 18th one up. Both reached that green, which was surrounded by several hundred spectators, in three. Merritt dropped a downhill curling putt for a birdie three to send the match into extra holes, where he finally won on the 20th.

Bishop, whose gallant struggle is reported in fuller detail in an adjoining column, first defeated Arthur McCarthy of North Shore 5 and 3 in the morning, and then overcame a three-down deficit at the 12th hole to catapault himself to victory. Ted's incoming nine, which saw him record a three-under par 33, with no hole requiring more than four strokes, left him shaking after he turned in his card. He was as cool as ice as he roared down the home stretch, but the let-down was terrific.

Fred Hannon was the only other quarter-finalist who needed more than the regulation distance, finding 19 holes necessary before he could dispose of young Ed Franzeim of Bellevue. Others to come through in the afternoon matches included former Champion Joe Lynch who pinned a 5-and-3 defeat on Frank Janusas of Lexington as he traveled at a three-under par clip on the required holes of the back nine; Ray Marad runner-up last year, who set down Kenny Corcoran of Oyster Harbors 3 and 2; and Leo Martin of Trapelo, who played fine golf in defeating Maurice Meeker of Bellevue 4 and 2.

Two upsets were carded yesterday, with both matches taking the full 18 holes to be decided. First of all Bobby Knowles of The Country Club, who tied the Salem's Club's competitive course record of 70 Wednesday, bowed to 21-year-old Jack Sheehy of Salem and Boston College 2 up. Their battle was a see-saw affair all the way, with the score being all even when they came to the 17th. A bad drive lost the hole for Bobby, and he could not recover in time.

The other upset saw Wilfred Crossley, former New England amateur champion, retired to the sidelines. Leo Brown of Woodland carved out a 2-up win, although neither he nor Crossley played particularly good golf.

This morning's pairings found Merritt meeting Hannon, Lynch facing Bishop, Marad taking on Sheehy, and Leo Martin opposing Brown. The semifinals were due to be played this afternoon, with the final, at 36 holes, being conducted tomorrow.

* * *

The week-long State championship has rather taken the play away from next Sunday's match at The Country Club for the benefit of the Red Cross, which sees Bobby Jones pairing with Fred Wright of Trapelo against Francis Ouimet and Jesse Guilford of Woodland. All four golfers have been potent figures in State and national championships in the past two decades, and the match should be well worth seeing.

Splitting the Fairways

Ted Bishop Sees His Shadow

"I have a little shadow that goes in and out with me," wrote Robert Louis Stevenson a half-century and more ago. If the poet were here today, the chances are that he would dedicate that poem to Ted Bishop, and charge the rest of the stanza to read, "and what I would do without it is more than I can see."

Ted, it is common knowledge, is the "uncrowned amateur king of Massachusetts," who this week is trying to settle that crown definitely upon his head in the State amateur golf championship at Salem Country Club. As he pitches and putts around the beautiful course, a little shadow dogs his footsteps.

This shadow is right on Ted's heels, rain or shine. It was there Tuesday and Wednesday in the heat of a full mid-summer's sun. It was there again yesterday in a sultry forenoon and a rainy afternoon. And it will be there again and again, whenever and wherever Ted takes his clubs.

Possibly Evelyn Bishop is not in favor of being called a shadow. Possibly she would rather be called his silent partner or mental helper. But the fact of the matter is that when Ted is in a tournament, his wife is right there too.

Every Round

Mrs. Bishop has not missed a round of Ted's tournament golf in the two years of their married life. And that includes those long 36-hole grinds that tax the endurance of even the most hardened golf follower.

"I really enjoy following Ted," she declared yesterday morning as the tall Woodlander was disposing of Arthur McCarthy of North Shore 5 and 3. "I have been doing it for so long now that it has become almost second nature. I began following him soon after I met him nine years ago, and I would miss it if I stopped now."

The odd part of it all is that Mrs. Bishop is not a golfer herself. "Oh, I play at it," she disclaimed with a laugh, "but not very often. And I never play with Ted. He asked me to once, but I refused."

Taught by Ted

All she knows about the game, however, Ted has taught her. She has watched him enough to know what to do, and he has helped her with certain points in her game.

When Ted started out on his afternoon round with Jerry Anderson of Green Hill, whom he defeated after a great uphill battle, Mrs. Bishop was right in his wake. The rain came shortly after they had left the first tee, but the pretty, dark-haired, five-foot one-inch girl was right there with her six-foot three-inch husband.

Both Mrs. Bishop and the spectators who followed that match were well repaid for their efforts, for they saw one of the gamest battles the Woodland ace has ever produced Three down at the 13th, Ted rallied to pull the match out of the fire.

Called Turn

Mrs. Bishop, herself, called the turn. "If he could only sink a long putt, Ted would be all set," she declared. "He missed putts within 10 feet for birdies on the first, second, fourth, and fifth holes," she pointed out as she went along, "and if he could get a long one down, his confidence would be restored."

Ted proceeded to do just that on the 13th hole. He carefully studied a curling 30-footer, and then stroked it into the cup. That gave him his spark. He won the 14th in par, halved the 15th with a birdie, won both the 16th and 17th in par when Anderson faltered, and then halved the 18th to win one up.

Ted produced his best golf of the current tournament on that back nine, returning a card of 33, three strokes under par. And Ted had to be good, for his 18-hole medal round of 72 was just one stroke better than that of his fighting opponent.

Typical Struggle

Bishop's struggle with Anderson was typical of the type of match he had in major competitions. "Every time Ted gets into one of these match affairs," Mrs. Bishop said, "he seems to run into a golfer who gets red hot. And that is not just home pride." It isn't, either, for the highest medal score Ted has ever had in a match-play round is 73, which should be good enough to win. Last year in the New England amateur, for instance, Ted had a 69, yet lost to Ed Martin of Trapelo who carded a 68.

Next to golf, incidentally, the 27-year-old ice cream salesman likes swing music. He began collecting records when he was a student at Natick High School, and now has more than 2,000 in his collection. But no matter what the band or how good the music, Ted still won't dance.

Just for a guess, we would say he prefers to keep his swing on the golf course. G. C.

Boston Pitching

Red Sox

	Games	Won	Lost	P.C.
Wagner	8	1	0	1.000
Wilson	18	4	1	.800
Heving	16	4	1	.800
Grove	12	5	2	.714
Hash	24	7	5	.583
Dickman	16	5	4	.556
Galehouse	14	5	4	.556
Bagby	17	6	6	.500
Ostermueller	13	0	3	.000
Mustaikis	1	0	1	.000

Bees

	Games	Won	Lost	P.C.
Errickson	17	6	2	.750
Salvo	5	3	1	.750
Posedel	18	6	9	.400
Piechota	9	2	3	.400
Sullivan	18	5	8	.385
Coffman	17	1	2	.333
Strincevich	13	1	4	.200
Javery	12	0	2	.000

Uncrowned (?) Amateur King

By a Staff Photographer

Ted Bishop, the six-foot three-inch golfing ace from Woodland has often been dubbed the "uncrowned amateur golf champion of Massachusetts." This week he is doing his best to take the first word out of that quotation as he plugs along at Salem Country Club in this year's amateur tournament.

Nor'easter Promises Heavy Weather for Hardy Yachtsmen

By Wendell A. Davis
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

A howling nor'easter wrote a stormy prelude today for this week end's yachting musicale that was scheduled to feature Corinthian Yacht Club's final race of their first series, the racing run from Marblehead to Boothbay Harbor of the Boston Yacht Club cruise, the Massachusetts Bay Yacht Clubs Association cruise to Plymouth and the Indian Class interclub at Squantum Yacht Club.

The usual "three-day" nor'easter was forecast as early as last night when the easterly "backed" into the north and reached storm proportions; but unless the storm extends to a gale, the racing will be run as scheduled.

Oil-skins will be donned, sou'westers trimmed and heavy racing gear brought out. A premium for heavy weather crews will be in evidence.

Unless the seas are too hollowed, Boston Yacht Club's cruise will begin off Marblehead Rock tomorrow afternoon at two o'clock as planned. The initial run of the cruise is an invitation race to Boothbay Harbor, open to all yachts. The power squadron will make Kittery, Maine, their first port, and join the sail fleet Sunday at Boothbay.

Corinthian Finale

The cruise will continue with daily runs along the Maine coast line until the fleet reaches Buck's Harbor one week from today where they will disband.

Corinthian's last race of the first series will be a scramble for points tomorrow off the 'Head. Outstanding race of the day should find John Lawrence at the helm of his Moose and E. Sohier Welch working his Evanthia II in the Thirty Square Meter engagement. Welch received the gun twice, second berth once, and missed one race. Lawrence has two firsts and two seconds.

Adams Leads

Charles Francis Adams will hold a slight edge on the Eight Meter fleet as they hit the line. The rest of the class are closely bunched, and should Thisbe take a drop in the standings, the scramble for first berth would be closely contested.

Everybody is in the running for the International One-Design top spot. In fact, the winner of tomorrow's encounter should come close to capturing the Corinthian first series. To date, Caleb Loring Jr., with his Pompano, has a slight lead over the rest of the fleet, but the manner in which this class turns topsy-turpy in the standings could provide any combination of results tomorrow and thus produce a new leader.

The vacation the Boston Bay racing fleet receive this week end from actual competition is a result of the annual Massachusetts Bay Yacht Clubs Association cruise to Plymouth, tomorrow and Sunday. Special entertainment, including sight-seeing tours of the historic town, has been arranged.

Indians Race

Meanwhile, the hotly contested Indian Class championship series for inter-club rating continues Sunday with the leadership of this year's championship series still in the air.

Horatio "Dutch" Holland, at the tiller of Paul Ryan's Blue Cloud, Walter Hallett and his Ace, Jimmy Bonney with his Wiwona and Chick Graf's Lark are all within a point or two of each other, with the race at Squantum, Sunday, helping to decide the berths.

Red Cross Golf Benefit Aided By Lawson Little

Lawson Little has joined Gene Sarazen's All-Star golfing troupe for the Red Cross Benefit match against the U. S. Ryder Cup forces in Detroit next week, according to an announcement by Fred Corcoran, P. G. A. tournament bureau manager.

Little, who recently captured the United States Open championship, has completed arrangements to play in one of the 36-hole matches next Wednesday, although being forced to miss the team match which opens Tuesday with foursomes.

Besides Little on the professional team will be Ed Oliver, Jimmy Demaret, Ben Hogan, Harry Cooper, Billy Burke, Tommy Armour, Craig Wood, and Jimmy Thomson.

The Ryder Cup forces, as picked by Walter Hagen, team captain, will call upon Henry Picard, P. G. A. titlist, Ralph Guldahl, Sam Snead, Harold McSpaden, Byron Nelson, Horton Smith, Dick Metz, Vic Ghezzi, Paul Runyan, and Jimmy Hines.

After arriving from Detroit, Corcoran predicted that the Red Cross Benefit would be the greatest financial success in the history of golf.

Boston Batting

Red Sox

	Games	At Bat	Hits	Ave.
Carey	12	23	9	.391
Finney	68	307	109	.355
Peacock	32	58	20	.345
Williams	69	272	92	.338
Di Maggio	27	61	19	.311
Spence	12	13	4	.308
Cramer	72	319	98	.307
Foxx	73	278	84	.302
Tabor	70	270	70	.259
Doerr	70	293	75	.256
Cronin	73	260	64	.246
Desautels	55	174	35	.201
Owen	7	18	3	.167
Glenn	13	23	1	.043

Bees

	Games	At Bat	Hits	Ave.
Ross	66	256	79	.308
Rowell	48	151	46	.305
Miller	65	237	69	.291
Moore	46	169	48	.284
West	65	243	69	.283
Andrews	10	15	4	.267
Hassett	63	251	61	.243
Sisti	51	190	45	.236
Cooney	36	81	18	.222
Warstler	29	55	12	.218
Masi	30	72	15	.207
Glossop	42	118	22	.186
Berres	36	69	12	.174
Wietelmann	17	10	1	.100

Baseball Tomorrow

National League

Boston at Chicago
Philadelphia at Pittsburgh
Brooklyn at Cincinnati
New York at St. Louis (2)

American League

Detroit at Washington
Cleveland at Philadelphia
St. Louis at New York
Chicago at Boston (2 games)

BASEBALL
Tomorrow FENWAY PARK
2 games, 1st game 1:30 P. M.
RED SOX vs. CHICAGO
Seats at Filene's Men's Store HUB. 2195

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

4:30	WRUL	11.79mc
7:15	WRUL	6.04mc

For Saturday, July 13

12:45	WMEX	1500kc
1:00	WORL	920kc
7:00	WRUL	6.04mc

Today on WRUL

(Eastern Daylight Saving Time)
(6.04mc-49.6m and 15.13mc-19.8m)

6:00 p. m.—Czechoslovakian Goodwill Program.
6:30 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
7:00 p. m.—Fulton Lewis, Jr. Washington news analyst.
7:15 p. m.—"The Christian Science Monitor Views the News."
7:30 p. m.—The Poetry Corner and Pathways to Peace
(11.79mc-25.6m and 15.13mc-19.8m)
8:00 p. m.—Program for Latin-American Listeners.

Today on Short Waves

(Eastern Daylight Saving Time)

Berlin—7:15 p. m.—Viennese Melodies from Vienna. DJL, 15.11 meg., 19.9 m.
Budapest—7:35 p. m.—Fragments of Operettas. HAT5, 9.62 meg., 31.17 m.
Moscow—8 p. m.—Program in English. RV96, 15.24 meg., 19.7 m.; RNE, 12 meg., 25 m.
London—9:15 p. m.—"At the Black Dog." GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.
Rome—9:40 p. m.—Request Selections. 2RO3, 31.15 m.; 2RO4, 25.40 m.; 2RO6, 19.61 m.
Berlin—10:35 p. m.—Orchestral Concert. DJL, 15.11 meg., 19.9 m.; DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.; DXB, 9.61 meg., 31.2 m.
Rome—11 p. m.—News in English. 2RO3, 31.15 m.; 2RO4, 25.40 m.; 2RO6, 19.61 m.
London—11:45 p. m.—"World Affairs": talk by Wickham Steed. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.

Owing to conditions abroad, these programs are subject to change.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m.	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
3:00 "Society Girl"	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Mary Marlin"; sketch.	Boston Red Sox-Chicago	Western Serenade
3:15 "Summer Souvenirs"	"Honeymoon Hill"	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	White Sox baseball	"Melody Mart"
3:30 News Service	"John's Other Wife"	Pepper Young's Family	game. Jim Britt, an-	"Melody Mart"
3:45 "Merry Minstrels"	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	nouncer	"Console Capers"
4:00 "Exploring Space"	Club Matinee: variety	"Backstage Wife"	Boston Red Sox-Chicago	"Melody Mirror"
4:15 "In Record Time"	Club Matinee: variety	"Stella Dallas"; sketch	White Sox baseball	"Melody Mirror"
4:30 "In Record Time"	Club Matinee: variety	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	game. Jim Britt, an-	"Melody Mirror"
4:45 "Around the Hub"	Club Matinee: News	"Young Widder Brown"	nouncer	"Comic Page Club"
5:00 By Kathleen Norris	"Ring Up the Curtain"	"Girl Alone"; drama	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15 Concert Orchestra	Malcolm Claire, stories.	"Life Can Be Beautiful"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:30 Jay Wesley, sports.	Ireene Wicker, songs	"Jack Armstrong"; sk	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:45 Scattergood Baines.	"Superman"; sketch	"The O'Neills"; drama	Frank Ryan, sports	News Service
6:00 News; Edwin C. Hill	News; sport comment	News Service	Dinner Concert	Frank Gallucci's Radio
6:15 Hedda Hopper	Dinner Dance	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Review
6:30 Paul Sullivan	Weather; Dinner Dance.	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	"Rhapsody in Rhtyhm"
6:45 **The World Today**	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sports; "Memory Lane"	Sport comment
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	Emil Coleman's Orch.	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Dinner Concert
7:15 Lanny Ross, tenor.	Emil Coleman's Orch.	News reports	"Music for You"	News Service
7:30 Al Pearce and His	The Revelers	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger";	"Musical Strings"
7:45 Gang	Talk; Music	Walter Kidder, songs.	dramatic sketch	Richard Cowdry, songs.
8:00 Man About Hollywood; guests; or.	Police Radio Demons.	**Lucille Manners, soprano; Ross Graham, baritone; Frank Black's**	"Wings for America"; dramatization	Jim and His Texas Ramblers
8:15 Paul Sullivan	Allen Roth's Orchestra.	**Orchestra; chorus**	**Alfred Wallenstein's**	Sport program
8:30 "Choose Up Sides";	"Death Valley Days";		**"Sinfonietta"**	Tenor and piano
8:45 sports quiz; News	dramatic sketch			
9:00 Johnny Green's Orchestra; News	"Show Boat"; variety program	"Waltz Time"; Frank Munn; Abe Lyman's Or.	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:15 "Grand Central	Harry Kogen's Orch.	"What's My Name"; quiz	Russell E. Singer, talk.	
9:30 Station"; drama	Harry Kogen's Orch.	program	Command Performance;	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:45			dramatization	
10:00 **Rep. Sam Rayburn, Texas**	John Barry, news	**Don Ameche Variety Program**	**Raymond Gram Swing**	News Service
10:15 **News of the War**	"Tropical Moods"	"Quiz Kids"; questions;	News Service	Swinging Strings
10:30 Music; Weather	Vaughn Munroe's Orch.	interview	**Grant Park Concert**	Darrell Calker's Orch.
10:45	Vaughn Munroe's Orch		**Grant Park Concert**	Frankie Stan's Orch.
11:00 News; Sports	News; weather	News Service	Carlos Molina's Orch	Sport program
11:15 News; Dance Orch.	"The Music You Want"	Weather Service	Carlos Molina's Orch.	The Serenaders
11:30 "Midnight Swing	"The Music You Want"	Alvino Rey's Orchestra	Leo Reisman's Orchestra	"Day's End"
11:45 Club"	"The Music You Want"	Alvino Rey's Orchestra	Leo Reisman's Orchestra	News Service

Saturday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	News; Variety Program.	Organ recital	"Musical Clock"	
7:15 "Barbecue"	Variety program	News Service	"Musical Clock"	
7:30 Music; news	"Breakfast in Bedlam"	"Good Morning"	News Service	
7:45 News; weather	News; weather	George and Dixie, songs	Bailey Axton, songs	
8:00 **News of Europe**	News reports	News Service	"Eight Bells"	News Service
8:15 Hits and Encores	"Breakfast in Bedlam"	Weather music	"Morning Watch"	Weather; Music
8:30 "About Us"	Headline news; "Break-	"Birthday Salute"	"Ranch House Rhythms	Studio program
8:45 "Musical Clock"	fast in Bedlam"	"Birthday Salute"	Band Parade	Studio program
9:00 Music; Garden talk	News; talk; music	"Musical Roundup"	"Merry-Go-Round"	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15 News Service	Mildred W. Carlson	"Variations"	"Merry-Go-Round"	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30 "Let's Be Lazy"	"Breakfast Club"; so-	Network speaker	"Merry-Go-Round"	Radio Review
9:45a vocalist; orch.	loists; orchestra	Concert Internationale	"Merry-Go-Round"	Radio Review
10:00 "Honest Abe"; sk.	"Dance Hour"	"Lincoln Highway"	Andy Jacobson, Orch	Organesque
10:15 Lincoln's Youth	Four Belles Quartet	dramatic series	Andy Jacobson, Orch	Circle C Ranch Boys
10:30 Welcome Lewis	Rakov's Orchestra; Elea-	"Bright Idea Club";	"Singing Strings"	"Going Shopping With
10:45 Singing Bee	nor Lane, vocalist	children's program	"Improvisations"	You"
11:00 News; Red Cross	"Deep River Boys"	Song Folks; quartet	News Service	Baritone soloist
11:15 Organ Music	Rosa Lee, soprano	Sports School	Bernie Krueger's Orch.	"Rubin's Discoveries"
11:30 Dorian String	"On With the Dance"	Joseph Gallicchio's Or.	Bernie Krueger's Orch	"Rubin's Discoveries"
11:45 Quartet	Weather; musicale	Women's Clubs program	"This Wonderful World"	Five Star News
12:00 "Country Journal"	News; Noonday Review	"Musical Roundup"	News Service	Salon Orchestra
12:15 "Country Journal"	Noonday Review; Stocks	Walter Kidder, songs.	Agricultural talk	Studio program
12:30 News Service	National Farm and	"Black Rogers in the	Italian music program	Sports; Weather; Tide
12:45 "Waltz Time"	Home Hour	25th Century"; drama	Italian music program	**Monitor Views the News**
1:00 Musical program	National Farm and	News Service	Women's Club News	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15 Network speaker	Home Hour	Stamp program	Don Arres, tenor	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30 Motor City Melodies	"Luncheon at the Wal-	"Call to Youth"	News Reporter	The Brass Hats Orch.
1:45 Mot.or City Melodies	dorf"; interviews	Marimba Melodies	Sports Matinee	Short Story Editor
2:00 Democratic National	Ray Kinney's Orchestra	"I'm an American"	Boston Red Sox-Chi	"Memory Lane"; vocal
2:15 Convention	Ray Kinney's Or.; News	Gardner Benedict's Orch.	cago White Sox; first	recital
2:30 Brush Creek Foi-	Democrats' departure	Bob Armstrong's Or-	baseball game	"Starlight Hawaiians"
2:45 lies	World's Fair Band	chestra; vocalists	Boston Red Sox-Chi-	News Service
3:00 **U. S. Marine Band**	Bobby Byrne's Orchestra	Dance Music	cago White Sox; first	"The Four Tones"
3:15 **U. S. Marine Band**	Bobby Byrne's Orchestra	Dance Music	baseball game	"Console Capers"
3:30 News; "Old Vienna	National Music Camp	Concert Music	baseball Interviews	"Melody Mart"
3:45 Piano and organ	Band at Interlochen	Concert Music	Boston Red Sox-Chi-	"Melody Mart"
4:00 "Bull Session"; col-	Club Matinee: variety	Ninth annual Central	cago White Sox; second	Tea Time Melodies
4:15 lege debate	Club Matinee: variety	City Play Festival	baseball game	"Consolairs"
4:30 Sport program	Sports Comment	A Boy, a Girl, a Band	Boston Red Sox-Chi-	"Melody Mirror"
4:45 Male quartet	Club Matinee: variety	A Boy, a Girl, a Band	cago White Sox; second	"Melody Mirror"
5:00 "Music; "Buffalo	Gus Steck's Orchestra	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	baseball game	"Melody Mirror"
5:15 Presents"	Gus Steck's Orchestra	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	Baseball game	"Melody Mirror"
5:30 Jay Wesley, sports.	Rhythms by Ricardo	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:45 Natl. Guard talk	Rhythms by Ricardo	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	Frank Ryan, sports	News Service
6:00 News; comment	News; Boston Baseball	News Service	Dinner Concert	Radio Review
6:15 Bill Elliott, songs	Dinner Dance; Weather	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Radio Review
6:30 Defense of America	"Renfrew of the Mount-	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	"Swing It"
6:45 **The World Today**	ed"; dramatization	Better Business Drama	Sports; "Memory Lane"	Sport comment
7:00 **'People's Platform': informal discussion**	"Message of Israel"	"Kindergarten Kapers"	Concert Orchestra	Dinner Concert
7:15	"Message of Israel"	**John B. Kennedy, news.**	George Stearney's Or	News Service
7:30 Columbia's Gay	Emil Coleman's Orch.	Eddie Duchin's Orch.	Twentieth Century En-	"Musical Strings"
7:45 Nineties Revue	Emil Coleman's Orch.	**H. V. Kaltenborn**	semble	"Jungle Jim"
8:00 "Sky Blazers";	**Radio Guild Drama:**	"Grand Ole Opry"	Network program	Variety program
8:15 Roscoe Turner	**"The Escape"**	"Grand Ole Opry"	Tommy Tucker's Orch.	Variety program
8:30 The Human Adven-	"Marriage Club"	Dol Brissette's Orch.	"Nobody's Children	Sport program
8:45 ture; News	"Marriage Club"	Dol Brissette's Orch.	orphans' histories	Let's Dance
9:00 Your Hit Parade;	Gordon Jenkins' Orch.	National Barn Dance;	Gabriel Heatter	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:15 Mark Warnow's	Gordon Jenkins' Orch.	Henry Burr; Hoosier	News Service	
9:30 Orchestra; soloists	**Democratic National**	Hot Shots; Glen Wel-	American Choral Festi-	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:45 "Saturday Night	**Pre-Convent'n Dinner**	ty's Orchestra	val conducted by	
10:00 Serenade	**European news**	"Station E-Z-R-A"	Alfred Wallenstein	News Service
10:15 Public Affairs	Vaughn Munroe's Orch.	comedy sketch	Choral Festival	Dance Parade
10:30 Public Affairs	Vaughn Munroe's Orch.	**Rep. Van Zandt, Pa.**	**Dem. Convention Pre-**	Ken Baker's Orchestra
10:45 News; Weather	"Melody in the Night"	Russ Morgan's Orch.	**view; James A. Farley**	Julie Wintz's Orchestra
11:00 News; Sports	News; music; weather	News Service	Leonard Keller's Orch.	Sport program
11:15 News; Music	Gene Krupa's Orchestra	Weather Service	Tommy Reynolds' Orch.	**Ensemble Moderne**
11:30 Midnight Swing	Alvino Rey's Orchestra.	Ray Heatherton's Orch.	Larry Clinton's Orch.	"Day's End"
11:45 Club	Alvino Rey's Orchestra.	Ray Heatherton's Orch.	Larry Clinton's Orch.	News Service

Bucky Walters Tightens Cincinnati Reds' Grip on Pennant Race Leadership

'Advance Sale—World Series' Signs 'Seen' by Ohio Fans

By the Associated Press

If you are looking for contrasts, how about the gloom along the Gowanus in Brooklyn and the frivolity along Fountain Square in Cincinnati?

Today the Rhineland burghers are making overtures toward the ticket windows marked "advance sale—World Series" out in Ohio, while the disappointed march on Flatbush Avenue, for the handwriting on the wall looks suspiciously like the Reds are in a fair way to repeat their 1939 pennant drive.

Not that last night's 6-5 victory over the Dodgers automatically gives them the championship—but it shows once again that the Reds always seem to be ready.

Walters Scores

Brooklyn, fired up by a double loss to the Bees before the All-Star holiday and determined to get back on top and stay there, tried hard to win—but the mastery of Bucky Walters was not to be denied. His five-hit performance gave the Reds a vital edge in the Cincinnati-Brooklyn seasonal series—seven games to six.

That put the Reds out front by a game and a half and made the third-place Giants, who beat St. Louis, 8-6 in an 11-inning struggle, just that much closer to the Dodgers. The Giants won on two hits, a walk and two errors by Joe Orengo, good for two runs.

Bees, Cubs Split

In the other National League doings, the Boston Bees and the Chicago Cubs split a double bill. Sebastian Sisti's long fly in the 10th scored Eddie Miller for a 2-1 nightcap Bee victory after Bill Nicholson's three-run homer helped the Cubs win the first game, 8-2.

The Philadelphia - Pittsburgh game was postponed by rain.

The see-saw American League first-place race kept up its dizzy doings. The Cleveland Indians, on home runs by Ben Chapman, Lou Boudreau and Ken Keltner, beat the Athletics 8-5 and went into the top spot. Young Sid Hudson of the Washington Senators scattered nine hits to down the Detroit Tigers 7-3 and drop them from the loop lead.

Bobby Doerr, Boston second sacker "celebrated" his being dropped to seventh place in the batting order by belting a 13th inning home-run to give the Red Sox a 3-2 decision over the Chicago White Sox in the day's longest duel.

Free Trip to Nationals

NEW YORK, July 12 (AP)—Four years ago, when Bennett Glazer wanted to watch the National singles tennis championships at Forest Hills, he had to crawl through a hole in the fence.

This year, he expects to to walk through the front door, for whoever heard of a referee sneaking in through fence-holes, even if he is only 14 years old.

Bennett's debut as an official was made this week at the New York State Clay Court championships, which were to complete quarter-final round play today. A shortage of referees was worrying Dan Johnson, chairman of the tournament committe, when up stepped this 90-pound lad and asked if he could help. Johnson waved him out to the court, where Charles Rider of the University of North Carolina and Tom Moroto of Japan were waiting to begin their match.

Bennett asked if they cared whether he refereed. They didn't, and while an amazed gallery looked on the kid steered the players through three close sets without a single dissension. Johnson was so impressed that since then Bennett has been receiving arbitrating assignments regularly.

When he crawled through that fence four years ago, he wasn't well known as a referee, and the committee mistakenly thought he was a ball boy. They assigned him to work Helen Jacobs' matches, and she appreciated his efforts so much she gave him a tennis racket. Later, Kay Stammers, the English star, gave him another racket.

From there his career blossomed out as ball boy for Don Budge, Elwood Cooke, Billy Gillespie, and other national stars. He became a cushion salesman but was always picking up tennis pointers as he went along. Now he says he has definitely given up cushion-selling—and crawling under fences.

Half of the semifinal bracket in the current tournament was completed yesterday when top-seeded Don McNeill of Oklahoma City and Bobby Harman, of Oakland, Calif., eliminated Tom Kelly, Portland, Ore., and Joe Fishbach, New York, respectively. Today, second-ranked Elwood Cooke of Portland tackles Bill Canning of Berkeley, Calif., for one of the two remaining spots in the round-of-four, and defending champion Frank Guernsey, Orlando, Fla., meets Vincent Paul, Brooklyn, for the other.

Riggs, Kamrath Talbert Score At Indianapolis

INDIANAPOLIS, July 12 (AP)—The singles match between Gracyn Wheeler of Santa Monica, Calif., seeded No. 3, and foreign-seeded Mary Hardwick of England was one of the main attractions today at the 53rd annual Western tennis tournament.

The start of the day's play was advanced three hours to run off events postponed by rain yesterday, when only five matches were played and one of those was incomplete.

In the men's singles Welby Van Horn of Los Angeles, second-seeded, met Robert Smidl of Chicago. Top-seeded Bobby Riggs of Chicago had an afternoon match with the winner of the tussle between Ronald Lubin of Los Angeles, No. 5, and Jimmy Everett of Chicago.

Other feature attractions in the women's division were the singles matches between top-seeded Alice Marble of Beverly Hills, Calif., and Jane Wagner of Cincinnati and between Virginia Wolfenden of Berkeley, Calif., seeded No. 2, and Geraldine Leitner of Toledo, Ohio.

Play was scheduled in the men's and mixed doubles also.

Riggs had to go three sets yesterday to eliminate Tom Brown of San Francisco, 2—6, 6—2, 6—4, but Miss Marble had no trouble in downing Mary Ann Davis of Columbus, Ohio, 6—1, 6—2.

Robert Kamrath of Houston, Texas. No. 3, also played a three-set match, winning over Olin Parks of Mishawaka, Ind., 6—2, 7—9, 6—3. Bill Talbert of Cincinnati, No. 4, defeated George Bauman of Chicago, 6—2, 6—2.

Darkness halted the match between Charles Hare of England and Bobby Carrothers of Coronado, Calif. Each had won one set, 6—3, and one game in the third set.

Hesitating Putt That Fell Gives Win to Mary Fine

EASTERN POINT, Conn., July 12 (AP)—The case of the hesitating putt was still the chief topic of conversation in the gallery today as Mary Fine of Scranton, Pa., and Helen Waterhouse of Providence, R. I., began their final-round battle in the Shenescossett women's invitation golf tourney.

The tussle for the Griswold Cup between the Smith College graduate from Pennsylvania and the five-time Rhode Island champion was only secondary to the argument over the putt by which Miss Fine eliminated Mrs. Fred G. Davis of Providence 1 up in yesterday's semifinals.

Miss Fine and Mrs. Davis went to the 18th tee all square. They were both on in three. Mrs. Davis missed her putt. Miss Fine's four-footer rolled to the edge of the cup, hung on the lip for fully 30 seconds, then dropped in for a four, winning the match.

The Tournament Committee pointed to a rule stipulating that a player cannot play his ball on the putting green until his rival's ball is at rest. Both players agreed that Miss Fine's ball appeared to be turning on a springy blade of grass during the 30-seconds-that-seemed-like-an-hour, and the committee allowed the putt.

Jacobs, Pedersen At Middle States

PHILADELPHIA, July 12 (AP)—What promised to be two great matches were listed today in the semifinals of the Middle States Women's Tennis Tournament.

Helen Jacobs, of Berkeley, Calif., was pitted against her doubles partner, Helen Pedersen, of Stamford, Conn., while the defending champion, 19-year-old up and coming Helen Bernhard, of New York, faced Philadelphia's dangerous threat, Hope Knowles.

All but Miss Bernard had an easy time winning their quarter-final matches yesterday. Nellie Sheer, of Miami, pushed Miss Bernhard to the limit before going down, 6—3, 10—8.

Miss Jacobs defeated Madge Harshaw, Philadelphia, 6—2, 6—1; Miss Pedersen beat Emily Lincoln of Boston, 6—2, 6—2; and Miss Knowles humbled Eunice Dean, San Antonio, 6—1, 6—1.

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BULLETIN

EASTERN POINT, Conn., July 12 (AP)—Helen Waterhouse of Providence today defeated Mary Fine of Scranton, Pa., 4 and 3, in the 18-hole final of the Shenecossett women's invitation tournament to win the Griswold Cup for the second time in three years.

Tiller Talk

Gypsy Leads Fleet

Frank C. Paine's Gypsy was acclaimed champion of Eastern Yacht Club's annual cruise which ended yesterday at Rockland, Me., by virtue of its four out of seven triumphs during the daily racing runs of the cruise which left its Marblehead headquarters one week ago today.

Gypsy scored its fourth win in yesterday's final race from Bucks Harbor, a dual affair with Clinton H. Crane's 12-Meter, Gleam, scratch boat. Paine's craft saved her time allowance and managed to win by 7m. 26s.

Eastern's fleet disbands today and hustles for home ports. The cruisers are not expected to reach Marblehead for this week end's races under the burgee of the Corinthian Yacht Club.

* * *

Barbara Connolly scored her second straight win in the Pleon Yacht Club series yesterday off Marblehead when she led the M-B Class with her Taira . . . Bobby Coulson continued his winning ways with another triumph in the T class . . . Brutal Beast leaders were: Walter Friend, Jr., in the First Division; Robert Scully in the Second Division; Francis Seamans in the Third Division; and Ann Copeland in the Fourth Division.

* * *

New entries are expected to increase the North Shore junior fleet Monday when the Curtis Cup trials open off the Eastern Yacht Club, Marblehead . . . Last year's representatives, Annisquam, Corinthian, Swampscott, Eastern, Pleon, Eastern Point, and Sandy Bay, are all included as possible starters.

* * *

The new Four-Meter Class will probably make its racing debut at Hingham Yacht Club this week end, as two of the boats have already been delivered . . . The new craft is 22 feet overall, 18 on waterline, and were designed by Charles G. MacGregor . . . At least two more Four Meters are expected to arrive at Hingham soon.

* * *

The 12th annual get-together of the Southern Massachusetts Yacht Racing Association, Sunday, July 21, will feature some colored movies on ocean racing shown by Alfred F. Loomis, well-known Sound yachtsman . . . Woods Hole Yacht Club will sponsor this year's affair, which starts at 6 p. m.

* * *

The national women's sailing championship for the Mrs. Charles Francis Adams Trophy will be sailed from the Point O'Woods Yacht Squadron, Long Island, N. Y., starting Wednesday, Sept. 4.

W. A. D.

Bees

FIRST GAME								
CHICAGO	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Hack 3b	4	3	1	1	2	0	0
Herman 2b	5	1	3	3	2	3	0
Gleeson cf	2	2	2	2	0	0	0
Nicholson rf	5	1	2	6	3	0	0
Galan lf	4	0	1	2	1	1	0
Cavarretta 1b	3	0	1	1	7	1	2
Hartnett c	4	0	0	0	8	1	0
Mattick ss	4	0	2	2	3	2	0
Passeau p	2	1	0	0	2	1	0
Totals	33	8	12	17	27	8	2
BOSTON							
Sisti 3b	5	0	2	2	2	2	0
Cooney 1b	5	0	1	2	11	2	0
Moore rf	4	0	1	1	4	1	0
Ross lf	4	0	0	0	1	0	0
West cf	4	1	2	3	0	0	0
Rowell 2b	4	1	2	3	3	4	0
Miller ss	4	0	0	0	3	3	0
Masi c	4	0	1	1	1	2	0
Sullivan p	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Strincevich p	2	0	0	0	0	2	0
*Glossop	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	37	2	9	12	24	18	0

*Batted for Strincevich in ninth.

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Chicago	1	1	0	0	1	3	0	2		—8
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	—2

Runs batted in, Sisti, Gleeson, Nicholson 5, Hartnett, Two-base hits, Cooney, West, Rowell, Nicholson, Galan. Home run, Nicholson. Stolen bases, Gleeson, Passeau. Sacrifice, Passeau. Double play, Galan and Hartnett. Left on bases, Boston 9, Chicago 10. Base on balls, by Sullivan 2, by Strincevich 5, by Passeau Struck out by Strincevich by Passeau 7. Hits, off Sullivan, 6 in 3⅔ innings; off Strincevich, 6 in 4⅓ innings. Hit by pitched ball, by Strincevich, Gleeson. Losing picher, Sullivan Time 2h. 4m. Umpires, Goetz, Pinelli and Reardon. Attendance (estimated) 5,000.

SECOND GAME								
BOSTON	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Sisti 3b	5	1	1	1	0	3	0
Cooney 1b	3	0	0	0	14	1	0
Moore rf	4	0	1	1	3	0	0
Ross lf	3	0	1	1	2	0	0
West cf	4	0	0	0	2	0	0
Glossop 2b	4	0	1	1	1	7	0
Miller ss	3	1	1	2	6	3	0
Berres c	3	0	0	0	2	1	0
Errickson p	4	0	2	2	0	0	0
Totals	34	2	7	8	30	15	0
CHICAGO							
Hack 3b	4	0	1	1	2	1	0
Herman 2b	5	0	1	1	3	5	0
Gleeson cf	4	0	0	0	2	0	0
Nicholson rf	4	1	2	4	2	0	0
Galan lf	4	0	1	2	1	0	0
Cavarretta 1b	4	0	1	1	14	0	0
Todd c	4	0	1	1	4	2	0
Mattick ss	3	0	0	0	2	6	0
*Dallessandro	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
French p	3	0	0	0	0	4	0
†Rogell	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	35	1	9	12	30	18	0

*Batted for Mattick in 10th. †Batted for French in 10th.

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	—2
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	—1

Runs batted in, Sisti, Moore, Galan. Two-base hits, Galan, Miller. Three-base hit, Nicholson. Sacrifices, Cooney Rogell. Double plays, Miller, Glossop and Cooney; Glossop Miller and Cooney; Mattick and Cavarretta. Left on base, Boston 6, Chicago 8. Base on balls, by Errickson 3, by French 5. Struck out, by Errickson, by French 3. Time 2h. 6m. Umpires, Pinelli, Reardon and Goetz. Attendance (actual), 7,347.

R. I. Golf Champion

RUMFORD, R. I., July 12 (AP)—Ray Lenahan, veteran star from Metacomet rallied yesterday afternoon, wiped out a two-hole deficit, and eventually won the Rhode Island amateur golf title, defeating Dick Taylor of Wannamoisett, 5 and 4.

Three Helens in Semifinals

Wide World

Philadelphia—Left to right: Helen Bernhard, seeded No. 2; Helen Jacobs, seeded No. 1 and Helen Pedersen, seeded No. 3. They advanced yesterday to the semifinal round in the Middle States women's tennis tournament. Miss Jacobs' next opponent will be Miss Pedersen while Helen Bernhard plays Hope Knowles for the right to enter the title round.

In the Dugout

By Rumill

Balanced All-Star Tabulation

Just a few more lines about the All-Star situation. If the major leagues give the mid-summer classic back to the fans in 1941, as it is understood they will, something should be done about a balanced tabulation of votes, so that the smaller cities will have as much to say about the personnel of the squads as the larger ones.

For example, fans in the broad New York area, if they stand behind their local favorites, will poll a heavy vote for the Yankees, Giants and Dodgers. In Chicago, the population will naturally ballot heavily for the Cubs and White Sox. Therefore, on the theory that the average grandstand manager is prejudiced, the players in the larger localities will get the most votes.

System Unfair

This, of course, is unfair to such cities as Cincinnati, where the Reds make their headquarters, or Washington, where the Senators function. Athletes in these spots, and in others as well, would be pushed into the background by waves of votes from their larger neighbors.

This unbalanced situation might be remedied by having each city poll its own votes and be allowed only a limited number of tabulations in the final reckoning. If Joe Di Maggio received the greatest number of votes among the American Leaguers in the Metropolitan district, then he would be the A. L. outfielder to represent New York. If Joe Gordon got more attention than any other infielder, he would carry the Big City colors in the American League's inner defense, and so forth. Let each locality vote for its favorites this way, and give the rival managers the power to select the remainder of the squads.

Rookie All-Stars

It is also suggested that All-Star contests between the leading rookies in the majors become an annual fixture. However, such an engagement would probably not be accepted unless the present mid-summer event were abandoned. And at the moment, this does not seem likely.

* * *

Abner Doubleday may have been the father of baseball in America, but Connie Mack comes close to being father of players in the majors. The grand Philadelphia leader has started more big leaguers to fame and fortune than any other manager now active in the game. At the present time, many of his understudies are earning regular pay at other way stations in the majors.

With the Red Sox, former Mackmen are Lou Finney, Jack Wilson, Jimmy Foxx, Lefty Grove and Doc Cramer. Manager Jimmy Dykes, who at one time called Shibe Park his home, has Mule Haas, Eric McNair, Bill Dietrich and Edgar Smith in White Sox uniforms. Detroit has Pinky Higgins, Al Benton and Lynn Nelson. The Reds have Billy Werber, the Pirates Joe Bowman, the Cardinals Carl Doyle, the Indians Russ Peters, and the Cubs Bill Nicholson. Ray Radcliff, the slugging sensation of the Browns, was Mackian property back in 1934, but before the spring training season was under way, he was shipped to Louisville. Now one of the most dangerous hitters in the American League, Ray might never have escaped Connie had those experienced eyes taken at least one look.

Not many players have reached stardom with another club, once Connie Mack let them go—excluding, of course, those who were headliners before they left Philadelphia. An exception to this rule, however, is Lou Finney, who never was able to hit much more than .300 at Shibe Park, but who presently is making a bid for the individual batting crown.

Lou is the fellow who has kept Dominic Di Maggio on the bench most of the season. The one-time Mackman went to right field in the third game at Boston, because young Dom was still bothered by a spring training injury, and the boy was overshadowed from that point on by Finney's inflated offensive average. In Lou, Joe Cronin has a fine team man and hustler.

Todd and Moller Opponents Again In Western Golf

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., July 12 (AP)—The final match of the 1939 Western amateur tournament was fought all over again here today when Harry Todd of Dallas and Larry Moller of Quincy, Ill., met in a third-round match of the 41st annual event at the Minneapolis Golf Club.

When the two tangled in the finals at Oklahoma City last year, Todd triumphed, 2 and 1, over the 36-hole route. Their match today, in the upper bracket of the championship flight, was over 18 holes.

In all 16 players remained in the field after two rounds of play Wednesday failed to produce a single major upset.

Bud Ward of Spokane, Wash., the national amateur champion, who played some excellent golf to win his first two-round matches, squared off against Warren Berl of Stanford University in the upper bracket, where Johnny Goodman, former national open and amateur champion, met Bert McDowell of Kansas City.

Should Ward and Goodman survive the third round they would meet in the quarter-finals. The third upper bracket match had Bobby Campbell of Minneapolis meeting Bill Kostelecky of Fargo.

The lower bracket also was expected to produce some tight matches through today's rounds.

Art Doering of Chicago, co-medalist with Jim Ferrier of Sydney, Australia, played George Victor of Chicago; Walter Burkemo of Evanston faced Earl Larson of Minneapolis; Ferrier played Elmer Freed of Cleveland, and Wilford Wehrle of Chicago drew Billy Boutell of Minneapolis.

American League

Club	Won	Lost	P.C.	G.B.
Cleveland	46	29	.613	0
Detroit	44	28	.611	½
Boston	42	31	.575	3
New York	38	34	.528	6½
Chicago	32	38	.457	11½
St. Louis	33	45	.423	14½
Washington	31	46	.403	16
Philadelphia	29	44	.397	16

Results July 11

Boston 3, Chicago 2 (13 innings).
New York 6, St. Louis 4.
Washington 7, Detroit 3.
Cleveland 8, Philadelphia 5.

National League

Club	Won	Lost	P. C.	G. B.
Cincinnati	47	28	.671	0
Brooklyn	45	24	.652	1½
New York	41	28	.594	5½
Chicago	39	38	.520	11½
Pittsburgh	29	39	.426	17
St. Louis	27	41	.397	19
Boston	26	40	.394	19
Philadelphia	24	45	.348	22½

Results July 11

Chicago 8, Boston 2
Boston 2, Chicago 1 (10 inns.)
Cincinnati 6, Brooklyn 5
New York 8, St. Louis 6 (11 inns.)
Philadelphia at Pittsburgh, postponed

Now Balloting To Name 1940 College Team

CHICAGO, July 12 (AP)—Balloting began today in the nationwide poll to name the 1940 college football squad which will oppose Green Bay's Packers, professional champions, in Chicago's seventh annual all-star game at Soldier Field the night of Aug. 29.

At the close of the poll, July 23, the eleven receiving the most votes will be delegated to start against the Packers.

To qualify for the all-star game a player must have completed his college eligibility last year.

After the player squad is determined, another poll to select the all-star coaches will be held. Leading vote getters from each of five areas—the east, south, far west Western Conference and the mid-west area outside the Big Ten—will comprise the five-man coaching staff.

In this year's polls, the Chicago Tribune Charities, Inc., sponsor of the event directed by the Chicago Tribune sports editor, Arch Ward, will have the co-operation of 385 newspapers and radio stations in 47 States and the District of Columbia. Delaware is not represented.

The all-stars and pro titleholders are all square after six battles, each having won two, lost two and tied two. The New York Giants won last year, 9 to 0, to give the professionals their second victory.

Canadian Players Oust U. S. Netmen

QUEBEC, July 12 (AP)—United States hopes in the Canadian tennis championships, already shattered in the men's singles competition, were dimmed even more in other divisions of the tournament yesterday.

Peter Stewart of Kansas City, who had reached the quarterfinals of the junior men's singles, bowed out to Bob Watt of Montreal, who scored a 6—1, 6—2 victory.

In the men's doubles, Jim O'Hara and Jim McDougall, Montreal, outlasted W. Driver and R. Feueille of El Paso, Texas, to win 6—3, 3—6, 6—3, 2—6, 10—8.

The men's singles finalists were Lewis Duff of Montreal, who eliminated Ross Wilson, Toronto, and Don McDiarmid of Ottawa, Canada's third-ranking player, who downed Roger Durivage of Montreal.

Bill Hutchinson Accepts All-Star Team Invitation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I. — Bill Hutchinson of Dartmouth, one of the greatest runners the East has seen in several years, has accepted an invitation to join the Eastern College All-Star football team and will play against the Giants in the annual Fresh Air Fund game at the Polo Grounds the night of Sept. 4. The announcement that Hutchinson would give the All-Stars the benefit of his great running ability was made today by Tuss McLaughry, coach of the All-Stars.

The game will mark Hutchinson's first appearance in his native New York since he used to play for James Monroe High School. He is the son of Thomas Hutchinson of 1901 Gleason Avenue, the Bronx. His brother, Tom, is a member of the New York police force.

In recommending Hutchinson for the All-Star team, Earl Blaik, Dartmouth coach, said: "There may be football players who can do some things better than Hutch, but there is no greater runner with the ball. He is dangerous every minute he is on the field."

This claim for Hutchinson has been substantiated during his career which started in earnest in the Harvard stadium in 1937. On that occasion he ran through the mud for three touchdowns, twice scoring from more than 50 yards away. Since that day he has been tearing off long runs for Dartmouth. In last year's Cornell game, despite the fact that Dartmouth was completely overmatched, Hutchinson gained more than 100 yards from scrimmage and was nearly loose half a dozen times.

Though he is not a big man, weighing 175 pounds, he develops great power in the open field and it takes a real tackle to knock him off stride.

A trick shoulder, now pretty well healed, prevented Hutchinson from being a first class passer during his college career. Next to his running, his chief accomplishment was his kicking, particularly his quick kicking. He is able to get off quick kicks in a flash and did not have one block in three years. He also place-kicked 19 points after touchdowns and kicked two field goals. These points, added to 22 touchdowns, made him the highest scorer in recent Dartmouth history.

Seeded Players Advance Easily At Spring Lake

SPRING LAKE, N. J.—July 12 (AP)—A seeding committe's dream moved close to reality yesterday as the top four seeded players entered the semifinals of the eighth annual Spring Lake invitation tennis tournament.

The four survivors were headed by Frankie Parker, six-time winner of the tourney, and included two former runners-up to Parker as well as youthful Ted Schroeder of Los Angeles, national junior singles champion. The former runners-up were Gardnar Mulloy of Miami, whom Parker beat in last year's final, and Archie Henderson of Chapel Hill, N. C., who finished second in 1938.

Henderson plays Mulloy today and Parker will play his semifinal match with Schroeder tomorrow.

Parker breezed through Gerard Podesta of Montclair, 6—2, 6—3, and Schroeder had less trouble in disposing of the veteran J. Gilbert Hall of New York, 6—1, 6—2.

Henderson outlasted Jack Kramer of Montebello, Calif., 6—4, 3—6, 6—4, but had to come from behind in the final set to do it. Mulloy outsteadied Lanislav Hecht of New York, former Czechoslovakian Davis Cup ace, 7—5, 4—6, 6—3.

Greenberg Upsets Surface in Gold Racket Tourney

NORTH CONWAY, N. H., July 12 (AP)—After getting off to a shaky start, Seymour Greenberg, National Public Parks champion from Chicago, provided the Gold Racket tennis tournament with its most surprising upset yesterday when he defeated second-seeded Hal Surface, of Kansas City, 4—6, 6—2, 6—2, in a quarter-final match.

That upset triumph moved Greenberg into the semi-finals against George Toley, of Los Angeles, who advanced by running Frank Shields, the New York veteran, leg-weary for a 6—3, 6—2 victory.

Top-seeded Frank Kovacs, of Oakland, Calif., defeated Billy Reedy, of Los Angeles, 6—4, 6—3, but rain forced the postponement of the other quarter-finals match, between Larry Dee, of San Francisco, and Bob Decker, of Newton, Mass.

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Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 250,000
Previous day's sales 328,330
1940 volume to date 129,895,575
1939 volume to date 111,110,365

Stock Market Idles With No Definite Trend

NEW YORK, July 12 (AP)—Faint rallying symptoms cropped up now and then in today's stock market but most eventually disappeared.

Volume was well under that of Thursday and, near the final hour, small fractional gains and losses were pretty well divided. Transfers were at the rate of approximately 250,000 shares.

Bond Market Steady

Bonds remained on firm ground today in the face of more profit-selling in rails and other corporates which had led the recent rise.

Near the final hour the main list showed a considerable number of fractional gains and some inactive carriers, catching up with the market, were up 1 to around 4 points.

In the foreign list German Government loans tended upward as Nazi attacks on England increased in fury. Latin American issues were a bit heavy in the wake of news from the Southern countries of German efforts to extend business power.

Argentine 4s of '72 dropped more than a point and a fraction was clipped from Buenos Aires 4⅜s.

Domestic corporates marked up included Illinois Central 4¾s, International Telephone 5s, Nickel Plate 4½s, Missouri-Kansas-Texas 1st 4s of '90 and American Telephone 3¼s of '66.

Among the losers were Bethlehem Steel 3½s, Commonwealth Edison convertible 3½s, and Erie 5s of '75.

A few U. S. Governments edged ahead but dealings were too slim to establish a definite trend. Traders in the Federal group paid more attention to the $600,000,000 Government offering, on which the books closed yesterday.

Dividend Declarations

Increased

Company	Rate	Period	Pay-able	Hldrs. of Record
Boulevard Bk (Forest Hills, N Y)	75c	S Aug.	1	July 15

Extra

Amer Insur Co (Newark, N J)	5c	.. Oct.	1	Sep. 3
Farmers Bk of the St of Delaware	$2	.. July	9	June 20
Franklin Fire Ins Co of Phila	20c	.. Aug.	1	July 20

Reduced

Insur Co of the State of Pennsylvania	40c	.. July	12	July 10

Irregular

Scotten Dillon	40c	.. Aug.	15	Aug. 6
Reyn R J Tob Co	50c Q	Aug.	15	July 25
Reyn R J Tob B	50c Q	Aug.	15	July 25

Regular

Allen Indus, Inc	25c	.. July	29	July 22
Amer-Can Trust Fd (bearer)	45c	.. July	1	.....
Amer Fidelity Co	50c Q	July	15	July 13
Amer Insur Co (Newark)	25c	S Oct.		Sep. 3
Amer Nat Bk Tr Co (Chic)	$1.50 Q	July	15	July 13
Amer Nat Bk Tr Co (Chic)	$1.50 Q	Oct.	15	Oct. 14
Bridgept Cty Tr Co	40c Q	Aug.	1	July 20
Can Stch Co, Ltd	50c	.. Aug.	1	July 25
Can Starch Co Ltd, 7% pf	$3.50 S	Aug.	15	Aug. 8
Canal Nat Bk (Portland, Me)	$1.75 S	July	1	June 29
Canal Nat Bk (Portland, Me)	$1.75 S	Jan.	2	Dec. 30
Citizens Nat Bk (Ashland, Pa)	$7 S	Jan.	2	Dec. 31
Do	$7 S	Jan.	2	Dec. 31
Co-Palm-Pt pf	$1.06¼ Q	Sep.	30	Sep. 10
Commonwealth Bank (Detroit, Mich)	$2 S	Aug.	1	July 20
Dayton Rub A	50c Q	Aug.	1	July 20
Dividend Shrs, Inc	1½c Q	Aug.	1	July 15
Farmers Bk of the State of Del	$4 S	July	9	June 20
Fiduciary Corp	$1 Q	Aug.	1	July 11
First Natl Bk (Kenmore, N Y)	$5 S	Aug.	1	July 20
First Stamford Nt Bk & Trust Co (Stamford, Conn.)	$1.50 Q	Aug.	1	July 15
Franklin Fire Ins Co of Phila	50c S	Aug.	1	July 20
Grace Nat Bk (N Y)	$3 S	Sep.	1	Apg. 28
Hawaiian El Co, Ltd, 6% pf	30c Q	July	15	July 5
Home Nat Bk (Brockton, Mass.)	$1.25 S	Aug.	1	July 27
Houst L & P Co, $6 pf	$1.50 Q	Aug.	1	July 15
Houst L & P Co, 7% pf	$1.75 Q	Aug.	1	July 15
Idaho Pow. Co, 7% pf	$1.75 Q	Aug.	1	July 15
International Utilities Corp	87½c Q	Aug.	1	July 22
Kuick Ins N Y	12½c Q	July	22	July 18
Minnesota Nat Bk (Duluth)	50c	.. July	3	July 3
Mortgage Corp of Nova Scotia	$1.50 Q	Aug.	1	July 24
Nat Savings & Trust Co (Wash, D C)	$1 Q	Aug.	1	July 24
Northern R R (N H)	$1.50 Q	July	31	July 17
Penn Gas Co	40c	.. July	13	July 2
Rich's, Inc. Co	75c Q	July	20	July 20
Royal Tr (Montreal)	80c Q	July	31	June 31
Sedalia Water Co., 7% pf	$1.75 Q	July	15	July 1
Texas Power & Lt $7 pf	$1.75 Q	Aug.	1	July 16
Texas Power & Lt $6 pf	$1.50 Q	Aug.	1	July 16
Unit Biscuit (Amer.)	25c	.. Sep.	2	Aug. 12
Unit Biscuit (Amer.) pf	$1.75 Q	Aug.	1	July 23
Wachovia Bank & Trust Co (Winston-Salem, N C)	$1.50 Q	Aug.	1	July 15
Western Nat Bank (York, Pa)	$5 S	July	1	June 29
Western Nat Bank (York, Pa)	$5 S	Jan.	2	Dec. 30
Willimantic Trust Co (Conn)	$1 S	July	31	July 10
Yuba Cons Gold F	10c	.. Aug.	10	July 10

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London — Securities prices tended lower in the exchange today after early stability. Business was at a virtual standstill as the recent warning of increased taxation echoed in market ears. British Government loans did better than most other issues and closed with several gains. Industrials moved lower and recent demand for rails slackened. Oils held quietly firm but other commodity stocks, and golds, fell back.

Liverpool—Cotton futures advanced 3 to 4 points today. Trade price fixing and professional support revealed a scarcity of offerings.

Short Interest

NEW YORK—The short interest existing as of the close of business on the June 28 settlement date, as compiled from information obtained by the New York Stock Exchange from its members and member firms, was 446,957 shares, compared with 428,132 shares on May 31, both totals excluding short positions carried in the odd-lot accounts of all odd-lot dealers. As of the June 28 settlement date, the total short interest in all odd-lot dealers' accounts was 98,144 shares, compared with 125,475 shares on May 31.

1940 High	1940 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
70¼	50	Abbott (1.60a)	1	58	58	58	Jul 9
52½	34⅞	Acme Steel (3)	1	43	43	43	Jun28
9	4¼	Adams Ex (.15e)	7	5¾	5¾	5¾	
27½	16⅛	Adam-Millis(1)	1	18¾	18¾	18¾	Jul 11
19½	12½	Addressog (.95e)	1	13½	13½	13½	+ ¼
58⅛	36½	Air Reduct (1a)	4	39¼	39⅛	39⅛	− ⅛
⅞	⅜	Air-Way El Ap	2	½	½	½	Jun25
7	4	Alaska Jun (.60)	5	4⅜	4¼	4¼	− ⅛
1⅛	⅜	Alleghany Corp	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	
12½	4¼	Allegh pf xw	1	7	7	7	
14⅝	5¾	Alleg pf $30 ww	1	8½	8½	8½	− ⅛
17¼	7	Alleghany pr pf	3	12¼	12	12¼	Jul 11
26½	15½	Alleg-L Stl (1½e)	2	21½	21¼	21½	− ¼
12¾	6¾	Allen Ind (½e)	2	8¼	8	8¼	+ ½
182	135½	Al Ch & Dye (6)	3	145	145	145	
14	8⅞	Allied Kid (.80)	1	9½	9½	9½	Jun26
16¾	10	Allied Mills(¾e)	1	11¾	11¾	11¾	Jul 9
9⅜	4½	Allied Stores	4	5¾	5¾	5¾	
73⅞	55	Allied Str pf (5)	2	59	59	59	Jul 8
41⅞	21¾	Allis-Ch M (1½e)	5	29½	29½	29½	− ½
16	11	Amalg Cem (¾e)	3	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	Jun28
2⅜	1⅛	Amal Leather	4	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	Jul 10
18	9½	Amal Leath pf	1	11	11	11	Jun28
58½	38½	Amerada Cp (2)	*3	42½	41½	42¼	− ¾
21	12⅛	Am Ag Ch (.60e)	4	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	Jul 10
75	41¾	Am Airlines	9	57½	56¼	56¾	−1¼
12¾	6	Am Bank Note	3	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	− ⅛
9⅜	5⅛	Am Bosch	1	5½	5½	5½	Jul 9
45¾	28	Am Br Sh (.70e)	3	34	34	34	
116½	87	Am Can (4)	7	95¼	94⅛	94⅛	− ⅜
176½	164	Am Can pf (7)	3	172¼	172¼	172¼	+1¼
33¼	18	Am Car & Fdy	7	23⅛	23	23⅛	
51¾	34	Am Car pf	3	39½	39½	39½	
23½	13½	Am Ch&C (.80e)	9	18¾	18¼	18¼	− ⅝
112½	100	Am Ch&C pf (5)	1	104¾	104¾	104¾	Jun17
140½	112	Am Chicle (4a)	1	118¾	118¾	118¾	Jul 11
9¾	5½	Am Coltypet(¼e)	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	Jun27
8¼	4⅛	Am Com Alco	3	4¾	4¾	4¾	− ⅛
15¼	8	Am Crys S (¼e)	6	9½	9½	9½	Jul 5
3¼	1¼	Am Encaus Til	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
6⅝	3½	Am European	1	4½	4½	4½	Jul 10
2⅜	1	Am & For Pow	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	− ⅛
24¼	9½	A&FP $6pf(.60k)	1	14¼	14	14	Jun28
28¼	10¾	A&FP $7pf(.70k)	1	16	16	16	Jul 11
7¼	2¼	Am & F P 2 pf	5	3¼	3¼	3¼	Jul 9
50½	23	Am Haw SS (1a)	2	25½	25½	25½	− ¾
6⅝	3	Am Hide & Lea	2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
38	23	Am H & L pf (3)	1	26½	26½	26½	Jul 10
66¼	45½	Am Home (2.40)	*1	53½	52½	53½	+ 1¼
37⅛	15⅜	Am Ice	7	2⅛	2	2	Jun25
35	18	Am Ice pt (1½e)	1	20¾	20¾	20¾	Jul 10
6⅜	3	Am Internat'l	1	3	3	3	
45	30	Am In Ill (1.35e)	4	30	30	30	M'y24
57	41½	Am In Ill pf(2½)	1	48½	48½	48½	Jul 2
223¾	10	Am Locomotive	1	12½	12½	12½	+ ¼
63	38	Am Loco pf (1k)	2	46	45	46	Jul 11
14⅞	10	Am M & F (.80)	3	12	11⅞	12	Jul 11
3⅜	1¾	Am M & Metal	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
25	12¾	Am Metal (1e)	1	14	14	14	
121	90	Am Met 6%pf(6)	1	90⅛	90⅛	90⅛	Jul 11
5¼	2	Am Power & Lt	13	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	− ¼
63¼	34¾	APL $6 pf(3⅜k)	1	50½	50½	50½	+1
54	28¼	AP&L5pf 2.811¼k	1	43⅜	43⅜	43⅜	− ⅝
10⅝	4¾	Am Rad & St S	6	5⅞	5¾	5⅞	+ ⅛
17½	9½	Am Roll Mill	3	11	11	11	
70	48¼	Am RM pf(5½k)	3	60½	60	60	
12¾	7	Am Saf R (.80)	1	8½	8½	8½	Jul 5
11⅜	5	Am Seat (½g)	1	7	7	7	Jul 11
54	30¼	Am Sm&R(1½e)	2	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝	+ ⅜
147	122	Am S & R pf (7)	1	138	138	138	Jul 9
70	51⅞	Am Snuff (3a)	2	54	54	54	Jul 1
33⅜	19½	Am Steel F (½e)	3	23⅝	23¼	23⅝	+ ⅜
14⅝	9¼	Am Stores (1½e)	1	12	12	12	
17¼	11	Am Stove (¾e)	1	12	12	12	Jul 9
23⅜	12¾	Am Sugar Ref	5	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	Jul 11
93	74⅞	Am Sugar pf (7)	1	75½	75½	75½	Ju 11
18	11¼	Am Sum Tob (1)	3	15½	15	15½	Jul 10
175¼	145	Am T & T (9)	8	159¾	159½	159⅝	+ ⅜
89½	69	Am Tobacco (5)	3	75¾	75⅜	75¾	+ ¼
91¾	70	Am Tob B (5)	6	77¾	77⅜	77½	+ ¼
151	136	Am Tob pf (6)	1	142⅜	142⅜	142⅜	Jul 9
5¾	2⅜	Am Type Fdrs	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	Jul 11
12⅜	5¼	Am Water Wks	12	9	8¾	9	+ ¼
101½	83⅛	Am W W pf (6)	1	89½	89½	89½	Jul 10
12	6	Am Woolen	2	8¾	8¾	8¾	
52½	25½	Am Wool pf (3k)	2	37¼	37	37	−1
8⅛	4¼	Am Zinc L & S	4	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	Jul 11
45½	35	Am Z p pf (2½k)	1	37	37	37	Jun12
32	18	Anaconda (¾e)	20	19⅝	19⅛	19⅜	− ⅛
41¼	20	Anacon WC(¼e)	1	23	23	23	− ½
22⅝	12½	Anchor H (.15e)	1	14½	14½	14½	Jun28
15¾	8	Andes Cop (½e)	2	8	8	8	Jul 11
4¼	1¾	A P W Paper	3	2¼	2¼	2¼	Jun19
35½	23	Arch-D-M (.70e)	1	24	24	24	Jul 3
110⅛	97½	Arm Del pf (7)	2	102	102	102	
7⅝	4	Armour Ill	3	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
64¼	35	Armour Ill p pf	3	42	41½	41½	Jul 5
68	58½	Arm Ill pf	1	68	68	68	Apr20
43¾	22⅜	Arm Cork (½e)	1	28¾	28¾	28¾	+ ½
11	6⅛	Arnold C (½e)	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	− ¼
9½	3⅜	Artloom Corp	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	Jul 8
9	4⅜	Assd Dry Goods	3	5½	5½	5½	
80	68½	Assd D G 1 pf (6)	1	68½	68½	68½	Jul 6
85	49½	As DG2pf(11⅛k)	1	61	61	61	Jul 8
45	29½	Associates In (2)	1	31⅛	21⅛	21⅛	Jul 1
25¼	13	Atch T & S F	5	16	15½	15½	− ½
57½	39½	AT&SF pf (5e)	3	48	47¾	48	Jul 11
23½	9⅝	Atl Coast Line	9	12	11¾	11¾	Jul 11
22⅜	8⅛	Atl G&W Indies	1	9½	9½	9½	Jun27
22½	9¼	Atl G&W In pf	1	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	Jul 2
27⅛	18¼	Atl Refining (1)	7	21¼	21⅛	21⅛	− ⅛
110	102	Atl Refin pf (4)	2	106	106	106	Jul 11
9⅞	7	Atlas Corp (¼e)	8	7	7	7	
51	43¼	Atlas Cp pf (3)	2	45	45	45	− ⅞
80½	57	Atlas Pow(1½e)	1	61½	61½	61½	Jul 5
8⅝	4	Atlas Tack	2	4⅞	4¾	4¾	Jul 10
5½	1⅞	Austin Nichols	3	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	Jul 8
8¾	4⅛	Aviation Corp	27	5	4⅞	5	

B

19⅞	12⅜	Bald Loco ct	6	14¼	14⅛	14⅛	− ⅛
6⅜	2¾	Balt & Ohio	5	3⅞	3⅝	3¾	− ⅛
8	3⅛	Balt & Ohio pf	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	Jul 10
14⅞	7½	Bangor & Ar	2	8	7⅞	7⅞	− ⅛
16⅝	7½	Barber As (½e)	1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	Jul 10
8⅜	4	Barker Bros	1	4½	4½	4½	Jul 10
13⅜	7⅛	Barnsdall (.30e)	3	8⅛	7⅞	8⅛	− ⅛
36¾	20¼	Bayuk Cig (½e)	3	25½	25¼	25¼	− ¼
35¾	18½	Beat Cream (1a)	1	23½	23½	23½	Jul 10
112⅛	105	Beat pf ww (5)	4	105¾	105	105	Jun 5
105	102	Beat pf xw (5)	1	102	102	102	Jun17
127	102	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	111¼	111¼	111¼	Jul 11
9⅞	7¼	Beld-Hem(.40e)	2	8¼	8⅛	8¼	+ ½
67½	66	BelgNRpf(3.27g)	1	66	66	66	Jun 5
36⅜	24½	Bendix Av (1e)	3	27⅜	27	27⅜	Jul 11
22½	17¼	Ben Ind (.90e)	5	18½	18¼	18½	+ ¼
56¾	49⅛	Ben Ind Lpf(2½)	1	50½	50½	50½	Jul 11
39	22½	Best & Co(1.60a)	1	27¼	27¼	27¼	Jul 11
89¾	63½	Beth Steel (2¼e)	32	75½	75	75½	+ ½
125½	109½	Beth S 7% pf (7)	1	120	120	120	
34⅛	14	Bigelow-S (1e)	2	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	− ⅜
22½	25	Black & Dk(1)	1	16½	16½	16½	Jul 10
11⅜	5¾	Blaw-Knox	3	7½	7½	7½	+ ⅛
23¼	13½	Bliss & L (½e)	1	16¾	16¾	16¾	Jun20
28⅜	12⅞	Boeing Airplane	8	14⅛	14	14⅛	
29⅝	19¾	Bohn A&B (½e)	1	21¾	21¾	21¾	+ ¼
29¼	19	Bond Strs (1.60)	3	22	22	22	+ ½
24¼	17	Borden Co (.60e)	10	19	18⅝	18⅝	− ⅜
25⅞	12⅞	Borg-War (½e)	6	15½	15⅛	15½	
23¼	1	Boston & Maine	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	+ ⅛
37¼	26	Bower Roll B(3)	1	29¼	29¼	29¼	Jul 11
7	4⅜	Brew Corp (.60)	1	5	5	5	Jul 10
13¾	8	Bridgeport Br	3	9	8¾	8¾	Jul 11
23¾	13¼	Briggs Mfg (1e)	11	17½	17⅜	17½	+ ¼
39⅝	27	Briggs & Str (3)	1	31	31	31	Jun22
53¾	38	Bristol M (2.40)	1	43	43	43	Jul 8
3¾	1½	Bkly & Q Trans	27	3½	3⅜	3⅜	− ⅛
24⅛	13½	Bkly-Man Tr	17	23⅜	23	23⅜	+ ⅛
110½	49	Bkly-Man Tr pf	2	110½	110½	110½	Jul 10
25½	13¼	Bklyn U G (¾e)	1	17¾	17¾	17¾	
37½	27	Brown Sh (1e)	1	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	M'y24
29½	14¾	Bruns-Bal (¾e)	1	18¾	18¾	18¾	− ⅛
10⅛	6¼	Bucyrus-E (¼e)	12	7½	7⅜	7½	+ ⅛
6¼	3	Budd Mfg	4	3¾	3⅝	3¾	+ ⅛
6¼	3⅛	Budd Wh (.20e)	1	4½	4½	4½	− ⅛
33¼	20	Bullard Co (¾e)	1	26	26	26	Jul 11
33	17⅜	Bulova Wat (2a)	1	26½	26½	26½	+ ½
21⅜	12¼	Burling Mill (1)	2	14⅞	14¾	14¾	
12½	7½	Burr Ad M(.20e)	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	
5¼	2	Bush Terminal	11	3⅜	3⅛	3⅛	Jul 11
7⅝	4½	Butler Br (.15e)	2	5⅛	5	5⅛	+ ⅛
23¼	17½	But Bros pf (1½)	-	19	19	19	Jul 9
4⅛	2¼	Butte Cop&Zinc	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	− ¼
13¾	6⅛	Byers (AM)Co	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	Jul 10
15½	9	Byron Jack (1)	1	11	11	11	+ ¼

C

16⅞	14	Calif Pack (1)	1	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	Jul 9
52½	51	Calif P pf (2½)	1	52	52	52	Apr22
1⅞	1	Callahan Z-Lead	2	1	1	1	Jul 10
8⅛	4⅝	Cal & Hecla(¾e)	3	5⅝	5½	5½	− ⅛
19½	11	Camp Wy (.65e)	2	12	12	12	
23¼	11¾	Can Dry	1	14½	14½	14½	Jul 11
6⅝	2⅜	Canadian Pacific	2	2¾	2¾	2¾	− ⅛
40½	29½	Cannon M (1e)	1	33	33	33	
6	3½	Capital Ad A	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	Jun18
32¾	22⅛	Carpent (1¾e)	3	26¾	26¾	26¾	Jul 11
3⅛	2	Car&Gen (.075e)	4	2½	2⅜	2½	
75	39¼	Case (JI) Co	1	47½	47½	47½	Jul 11
56½	42½	Caterpill Tr (2)	7	46	46	46	+ ¼
35⅝	20	Celanese (1a)	9	27	26¾	26¾	+ ⅛
12½	5	Celotex Corp	5	6¾	6¾	6¾	Jul 11
26¼	17⅝	Cent Aguir (1½)	2	18	18	18	Jul 11
3⅜	1½	Cent Foundry	1	1⅞	1½	1⅞	Jul 9
2⅞	2½	Cent RR NJ	3	2¾	2¾	2¾	+ ⅛
11¾	4	Cent Violetta S	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	Jul 2
6	3	Century Ribbon		3¾	3¾	3¾	Jun28
41½	22½	Cerro de Pas(3e)	7	27	26½	27	+ ½
8⅜	3½	Cert-teed Prod	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	Jul 11
21½	15	Chain Belt (¾e)	3	18	18	18	+ ¼
30¾	17½	Cham P&F(.40e)	3	20¾	20¾	20¾	Jul 1
29½	10⅞	Checker Cab	2	12½	12½	12½	Jul 1
42⅜	30½	Ches&Ohio(2½)	12	37⅛	36¾	36⅞	
97½	84¼	Ches & O pf (4)	1	89	89	89	Jul.11
4⅞	3¼	Ches Corp	1	4	4	4	Jul 11
2½	⅞	Chi & E Ill pf	1	1½	1½	1½	Jun24

1940 High	1940 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
⅜	⅛	Chi & N West	25	⅜	⅜	⅜	+ ⅛
1⅛	¼	Chi & N West pf	1	½	½	½	Jul 10
2⅛	¾	Chi Great W pf	6	1½	1½	1½	Jul 8
12⅛	6½	Chi Mail Order	2	7	7	7	Jul 10
⅜	⅛	Chi M St P&P	5	⅛	⅛	⅛	Jul 11
¾	⅛	Chi M S P&P pf	1	¼	¼	¼	+ ⅛
14¾	8⅛	Chi Pneu Tool	3	9¾	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
35⅞	23¼	Chi P T cv pf(3)	1	29½	29½	29½	Jul 11
50	41	C P T pr pf (2½)	1	46	46	46	Jul 3
⅜	⅛	Chi Rock Is & P	4	⅛	⅛	⅛	
⅝	¼	C R I & P 6% pf	1	¼	¼	¼	Jul 10
¾	⅜	C R I & P 7% pf	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	Jul 2
11½	7⅞	Chi Yel Cab (1)	2	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	Jun28
16⅛	9	Chickasha Cot	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	Jul 11
6⅝	2½	Childs Co	5	3	2¾	3	Jul 11
91⅝	53½	Chrysler (2½e)	7	63½	62⅞	63	− ⅜
14¼	10	City I & F (.60e)	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	+ ⅛
4⅛	2	City Stores	1	2½	2½	2½	Jul 11
40¼	24	Clark Eq (1¼e)	2	28½	28	28½	Jul 10
43¼	26	Clev Gr B (.80e)	2	31	31	31	− ½
41½	25½	Climax Ii (1.20a)	4	27⅝	27½	27½	
45½	25½	Cluett P (1e)	3	33¼	33¼	33¼	+ ¼
131	99½	Coca-Cola(1½e)	3	103	103	103	
63	56	Coca-Cola A (3)	2	58	58	58	Jul 6
20	10½	Colgate P (½)	6	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝	− ¼
99¾	94	Colg-P pf(4¼)	2	99¾	99½	99¾	Jul 10
35½	16½	Collins&A(2¼e)	1	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	+ ⅛
24	12½	Col Fuel & Iron	1	15	15	15	Jul 11
26⅜	16	Col Br A (.90e)	3	19¼	19	19	
26¼	16	Col Br B (.90e)	1	19	19	19	+ ¼
7½	4¼	Col G&E (.20e)	16	6	5⅞	5⅞	− ⅛
93½	67½	Col G&E pf A(6)	1	85	85	85	− ½
8½	3½	Colum Pict	1	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	− ⅛
23½	14¾	Colum P pf(2¾)	1	17½	17½	17½	Ju 10
98¾	71	Col Carb (2e)	1	78	78	78	Jul 3
48	27⅜	Coml Credit (3)	5	28½	28½	28½	
108⅛	95	Com Cr pf (4¼)	1	99	99	99	Jul 10
56	32	Coml Inv Tr (4)	7	35½	34⅝	34⅝	− ⅜
113	97	Com Tcv pf(4¼)	1	101	101	101	Jul 10
16⅝	8	Coml Solvents	5	9	8⅞	8⅞	Jul 11
1¾	¾	Com'th & South	37	1½	1¼	1¼	− ⅛
13¼	42	Com & Sou pf(3)	1	64	63¾	63¾	Jul 11
33	25⅞	Com Edis (1.80)	*18	30¼	30	30¼	+ ⅛
6¼	2½	Conde Nast	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	− ⅛
24⅜	14	Congoleum (1)	1	15¾	15⅜	15¾	+ ⅛
13¼	8	Congress Cigar	1	12	12	12	Jul 11
12½	10	Congress Cig ct	1	12½	12½	12½	
31½	17⅝	Consol Aircraft	1	20	20	20	− ½
16	7⅜	Consol Cig (¾e)	1	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	Jul 11
16⅛	9	Consol Coal	4	23¾	23¾	23¾	− ⅛
8⅜	3⅝	Consol

Commerce and Finance

Defense Commission Sees Need for Tin Smelting Facilities

Business and Industry

Rising Sales Visualized By Furniture Men

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, July 12—Furniture dealers already rejoicing over a 10 per cent gain in business over the first five months of last year, are looking forward to even greater improvement in the face of the national defense program and in spite of the fact that some of the imported components of their wares have been cut off by countries now at war.

The 9,000 or more dealers from all parts of the country who milled about the exhibits of the American Furniture Mart and the Merchandise Mart here at the summer furniture wholesale market did not hesitate to place orders, it is reported, even though prices have crept up slightly in many lines.

Furniture Men Optimistic

Optimistic views were expressed by retailers describing the business picture as it looks to them back in their own locality. Those coming from industrial centers were particularly willing to buy, for they see a potential demand in their cities coming from workers who have been taken on to help with the defense program. Steel mills are operating, they say, at not far from their theoretical capacity.

Others pointed to the increased business being done by railroads and emphasized the report of the Shippers' Advisory Board predicting that the freight volume for the present July-September period to be the largest in nine years. Retailers from Illinois claim that pay rolls are up 10 per cent over a year ago.

The dwindling of unemployment was given by others as a good reason for bright hopes in the furniture industry. The farmers, too, it is claimed have a better cash income from marketings and government payments than a year ago. "It is still true," said Lawrence H. Whiting, President of the American Furniture Mart, "that the farmer who delivers a good crop to the market is a better prospect for new home furnishings than the one who has experienced a crop failure."

Textile Market Affected

Just to what extent the present war with its cutting off of trade between Europe and the United States will affect furniture products was the subject of much corridor conversation in the huge buildings where the summer market was in session.

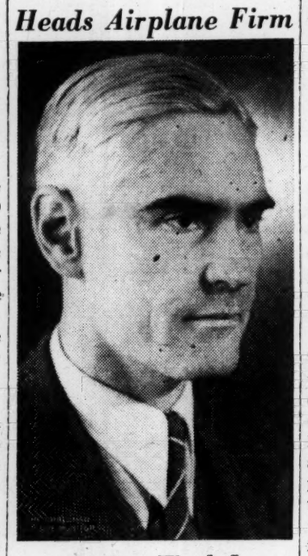
Textile makers, it appears, are accepting the challenge of the present absence of goods coming from abroad even as did the glass manufacturers who jumped in as soon as those beautiful Czechoslovak pieces of glass no longer could be imported and who made a supreme effort to install machinery and engage workmen who could turn the products out in American factories.

Even now American manufacturers are attempting to perfect their processes and turn out something comparable to the hand-blocked linens formerly coming from England. Linen, it is said, is no longer to be had at any price from Belgium and Poland, and Irish linen is very expensive. Hand-blocked prints are now being reproduced in this country which resemble very closely their inspiration in England, it is reported.

Imitating Old World Goods

Other fabrics like French damasks, brocatelles, tapestries, and fine textiles formerly coming from France, Belgium, and England will probably be attempted by manufacturers on this side of the water, it was agreed. While American jobbers gear their mills up to the necessary production of commodities formerly imported, the consumers will be depleting the present stock of imports now on hand. The average homemaker, it is believed, will hardly notice the change because of the fact that so many American manufacturers have been working ever since the last war to set up the required equipment and to get the experienced craftsmen so that imported fabrics could be duplicated in this country.

Heads Airplane Firm



J. Carlton Ward, Jr.

Elected President of the Fairchild Engine & Airplane Corp. He succeeds Sherman Fairchild, who has resigned to become chairman of the Board. Mr. Ward, until recently, was Vice-President of the United Aircraft Corp. and General Manager of its Pratt & Whitney division

AAA Officers Want Crop Restrictions Continued in 1941

WASHINGTON (AP)—With export markets for farm products clouded by the European war, a national conference of state AAA committeemen swung to the view that present Federal restrictions on the production of major crops should be continued next year.

Earlier this year many farmers and some farm officials had expected European demand for American food supplies to increase sharply if the war continued. Such a development would have permitted the lifting or easing of some production control measures.

But the war, instead of encouraging farm exports, has retarded them. Virtually all Europe has been closed as a market for American farm products. Consequently, there is no assured market abroad for present crop surpluses and the extra supplies that could be produced next year if production were expanded.

Leaders among the 150 state AAA committeemen said the conference was expected to recommend to the Agriculture Department that the 1941 farm programs be patterned closely after those of this year.

Under such programs, farmers would be asked to plant considerably less than normal acreages of cotton, tobacco, corn, and wheat. Subsidies totaling about $750,000,000 would be distributed among those co-operating with the programs.

AAA officials told the conference, however, that if the foreign market outlook brightened next fall or winter, it would be possible to relax planting restrictions in time to allow farmers to expand 1941 production.

Boston Authority Arranges New Loans

Bradbury F. Cushing, Treasurer of the Boston Authority, announced that following the opening of bids the Authority has arranged for two temporary loans of six months' duration aggregating $16,000,000.

An award of $2,000,000 was made to Salomom Bros. and Hutzler of New York City, who bid an interest rate of 0.48 per cent a year plus a premium of $1, and an award of $14,000,000 was given to a group of banks headed by the Chemical Bank and Trust Company of New York, who bid an interest rate of 0.57 per cent a year.

The proceeds of the loans will be used to repay approximately $10,000,000 in previous temporary borrowings made by the Authority, and the balance to finance construction of the Charlestown, South Boston, Lenox Street and Mission Hill Federal Housing projects.

Chilean Company To Produce Tires

SANTIAGO, Chile (AP)—The Chilean Development Corporation, a Government concern, announced it had agreed to participate in organization of a company to make automobile tires here.

The General Tire & Rubber Company of Akron, Ohio, will have an interest in the concern, and stock also will be sold to the Chilean public.

The rubber company will have a capital of 18,000,000 pesos.

Insolvent Banks to Pay $1,121,700 in Dividends

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Treasury has announced that during June it authorized receivers for 11 insolvent national banks to pay $1,121,700 in dividends to claimants.

Among the payments authorized were: Athol National Bank of Athol, Mass., $47,700, or 3.57 per cent; State National Bank in Lynn., Mass., $70,700, or 3.685 per cent.

The First National Bank of Sylacauga, Ala., $56,600, or 19.1 per cent; Pulaski National Bank, Pulaski, N. Y., $105,900, 7.66 per cent.

Tool Concerns Operating At A High Level

The machine tool industry in recent months has come into a prominent position in practically all discussions of national defense and the ability of the industry to meet the demands of domestic and export needs is a vital factor in the national program.

While there are many machine tool builders throughout the country the majority of them are small concerns, with securities not listed on any large exchange. Reports, however, indicate that practically all of the companies are participating in the sharp expansion of the past year.

Among the various studies of the industry is one prepared by Hornblower & Weeks which analyzes 19 of the leading machine tool companies.

The current backlogs and the outlook for continued heavy new orders suggest that the industry is heading for a record year in 1940, the banking house states. "Normally, production of machine tools in this country averages around $160,000,000 a year," says the Hornblower report. "At the present time, however, the industry is reported to be producing at the annual rate of close to $350,000,0000. The industry operated at around 92.5 per cent of capacity in May. Since its ability to produce is reported to have been increased by approximately 25 per cent since last September, however, it is likely that actual output of many individual concerns has been attaining record levels in recent months."

The firm sees three basic factors as accounting for this activity: Domestic industry needs, rearmament demand and the export market.

Statistics showing capitalization, working capital position, per share earnings in recent years, 1939 cash dividends paid, price range since the first of this year and the approximate recent market have been compiled in summary form by the firm as follows:

Plans Being Weighed to Build Tin Smelting Plants in U. S.

NEW YORK (AP)—The National Defense Commission has held important conferences with representatives of leading non-ferrous metal concerns looking to establishment of tin smelting facilities in this country, it was learned.

The United States has no smelters to handle tin ore, despite importance of the metal as a strategic war material as well as a necessity in a number of manufacturing lines, notably automobile and canning.

Financial quarters said the conferences, held in Washington at the invitation of Defense authorities had dealt extensively with the danger to tin supplies, both directly from the war itself and because of the disruption of shipping facilities.

Buying for War Reserve

The concern for equpment for handling raw tin ore followed similar uneasiness over finished tin supplies. The Government recently formed a corporation to purchase 75,000 tons of smelted tin in the Far East as a war reserve.

While inquiry at leading metal concerns brought evasive answers to questions concerning what steps had been taken to smelter tin concentrate in this country, it was said at the offices of one large company that some announcement might be made about the middle of September.

All of this country's annual tin requirements of between 90,000 and 100,000 tons comes from abroad, most of it from the Far East, where tension between a half dozen nations in that area has been mounting.

Means to protect against a possible curtailment or stoppage of supplies from that source was the principal subject at the conferences, it was said. While it was emphasized that most of the conclusions reached still were in the indefinite stage, subject to modifications and additions in the light of new developments, certain steps were believed to have been taken to meet the situation.

American Tin Smelter Planned

These included reports that one prominent copper producer has well advanced plans for a tin smelter, adjacent to one of its Eastern copper refineries, that would handle Bolivian tin ore.

The reported 5,000 tons of ore this smelter would be capable of handling would, indeed, be small in comparison with the country's annual requirements of finished tin Nevertheless, "self sufficiency" advocates placed importance on it as a straw in the wind indicating industrial management was awakening to the necessity of planning for any eventuality affecting essential raw materials.

The world's largest tin ore sources are in the British Malaya states and the Dutch East Indies.

Bolivia is the principal other known source of tin ore with small amounts available in Siam, Nigeria, and the Belgian Congo. A shadow is cast over the Bolivian supply because it has to be sent to England for smelting. Any major change in the present status of the British Isles could well disturb that source for a considerable period.

Could Get Bolivian Ore

With world shipping disturbed by war, observers believe as much of the Bolivian ore as the new American smelter could take would be sent here for refining, even at the risk of higher over-all costs than if sent to England.

By doing so, the "educational phase" of smelting tin here would get into stride against the time when it might have to be undertaken in earnest, metal men pointed out. Trained personnel could be assembled and other details could be worked out incident to reviving an industry that has been dormant in this country since 1924-25.

During the last World War, lack of shipping and other factors connected with the conflict so hampered the continuity of American supplies of the metal that two important companies constructed smelters. These companies, National Lead Company and American Smelting & Refining Company, continued business in tin smelting until 1924-25 when uninterrupted supplies from the Far East, at cheaper prices than those at which the domestic output could be sold, compelled abandonment of the projects.

Leading Machine Tool Stocks

	Capitalization*			Common Share Earnings					1939	1940††		
	Senior Securities	Number of Common Shares	Net Working Capital*	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	Cashdiv	High	Low	Approx. Market††
Brown & Sharpe	None	138,620	$9,355,000	$5.06	$10.22	$22.04	$5.38	$19.62	$12.00	184	123	174
Bullard	None	276,000	1,403,000	1.06	2.51	3.13	$0.08	1.04	0.75	33¼	20	26
Clearing Machine Corp	$390,000	200,000	854,000	-0.23	1.05	1.45	1.63	1.38	0.80	18	12½	16¾
Ex-Cell-O Corp.	None	397,306	1,238,000	0.87	1.08	1.69	1.11	2.21	1.00	34¾	20½	30¼
Foote-Burt	None	97,457	500,000	0.74	2.46	1.00	$1.47	1.79	0.40	14	10	13½
General Machinery	$2,131,900	201,488	2,720,000	0.25	0.74	2.73	1.35	2.65	1.00	24½	17¼	22
Giddings & Lewis	None	100,000	782,000	0.05	1.21	2.49	3.60	4.17	1.50	30	22½	29½
Greenfield Tap & Die		143,517	1,384,000	$0.53	0.39	2.47	$1.20	0.28	None	10⅝	6¾	8⅝
Micromatic Hone	$44,790	122,050	214,000	0.34	0.26	0.49	0.01	0.86	0.15	11⅜	7½	7⅞
Monarch Machine Tool	None	150,079	920,000	0.65	1.87	2.91	2.14	3.53	1.50	41	24½	37
National Acme	$812,000	500,000	3,886,000	0.51	1.38	2.85	0.37	1.16	0.50	21½	13½	17
New Britain	None	140,000	1,773,000	0.65	3.27	3.64	2.05	2.44	2.25	41	31½	40⅜
Niles-Bement-Pond	$1,200,000	178,025	5,192,000	1.54	4.04	7.46	4.88	4.71	1.00	71½	50	61
South Bend Lathe Works	None	120,000	1,318,000	1.44	2.39	3.21	2.10	3.22	1.75	30	20½	20⅝
Starrett, L. S.	$276,600‡	146,699	2,713,000	1.22	2.76	5.10	3.05	2.13	1.25	34½	23	29
Sundstrand	None	125,419	644,000	0.93	2.28	1.71	$0.86	2.42	None	29⅞	15¼	25½
Union Twist Drill	None	191,735	2,200,000	1.46	2.46	4.95	0.97	3.37	1.00	31	25⅛	30¾
United Drill & Tool	$187,500**	469,382ClB	1,471,000	0.09	0.58	0.84	$0.39	0.40	None	4¼	2¼	4⅛
Van Norman	$540,000	88,829	1,224,000	1.88	3.23	3.88	3.41	2.89	2.00	30	21	28

*Latest date available. †Represents preferred stock called for payment. ††As of June 20, 1940. **Also 261,859 shares $.60 Class A (no par). ‡Deficit. *23,000 shares $6 preferred; 16,093 shares $1.50 preferred.

U. S. Must Include All Countries In Trade, Says Watson

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ENDICOTT, N. Y.—Although South America is one of our best future customers, we must consider all countries in developing trade relations after the war is over—we want to be world traders, according to Thomas J. Watson, President of International Business Machines Corp.

"The United States will always do its part toward developing economic co-operation with other countries," Mr. Watson stated. "I look upon South America as one of our very best future customers. We can assist Brazil in developing the rubber industry and we can do the same with tin in Bolivia and carry out similar programs with all other Latin-American countries.

"In developing trade relations after the war is over we must consider all countries. We must be world traders, and to do this successfully we must do everything possible to develop trade with all countries. We can make the Western Hemisphere a great influence in the world rather than an isolated hemisphere, and by trade relationships set an example for peace."

Canada Seeks Way to Ease Payment of Income Tax

OTTAWA (CP)—The Canadian Government is considering a suggestion that arrangements be made whereby war savings certificates and stamps could be used for payment of income tax, a Government official indicated.

At present they cannot be exchanged until six months after purchase, but under the proposal this exchange could be made whenever income tax payments fell due.

In order that payments could be made as easily as possible to aid the Government in the war effort, it was suggested that individuals could determine what they would have to pay in income tax and save a portion of this amount each week or month by buying certificates or stamps.

These would be turned over to the income tax branch when the income tax payments are due and it is felt in some circles this would be the easiest way to save money and at the same time help the country.

Analysis of United States Securities Included in First Boston Corp. Study

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The First Boston Corp. has incorporated for the information of individual and institutional investors a 90-page book, the 1940 edition of "Securities of the United States Government and Its Instrumentalities."

The issue includes an analysis of institutional bond portfolio problems, a digest of the tax changes resulting from the revenue Acts of 1939 and 1940, and the effects of the reorganization act of 1939 upon the obligations of the various federal credit agencies and government corporations.

During 1939, the book points out, holdings of government securities by 49 life insurance companies which represent over 95 per cent of the assets of all life companies in the United States rose to nearly $5,000,000,000, the book devotes four pages to a discussion of institutional portfolio problems from the viewpoint of accounting, taxation, diversification of maturities and activity in the purchase and sale of government issues.

The value of efficiency in administering Federal bond portfolios as a means of avoiding losses and increasing profits and income largely achieved by proper coordination of accounting and tax considerations with other fundamental investment principles and by recognition of current market relationships among the wide range of Treasury direct and guaranteed issues, is given special consideration in the book.

In the appendix is a detailed historical summary of all outstanding issues of U. S. Government securities, ranging from 3 per cent Panama Canal loans offered in 1911 to the latest 1940 offering of Treasury and obligations of federal credit agencies.

The offering date, maturity, amount, allotments and price range for each issue are included, bringing up to date the similar table which was an innovation in the 1939 edition.

Engineering Awards Highest for Year

NEW YORK (AP)—Engineering construction awards this week totaled $98,039,000, the highest level of the year, Engineering News-Record reported. The previous high of $96,286,000 was reached in the week of June 20.

Both public and private projects contributed to the gain. Public awards were 170 per cent greater than the previous week, which included the 4th of July holiday, and 57 per cent larger than a year ago. Private contracts were 330 per cent above the week before and 99 per cent greater than the corresponding week last year.

Largest contracts of the week were $16,175,000 for shipbuilding docks at the Philadelphia, Pa., and Norfolk, Va., navy yards and $12,500,000 for two hydroelectric projects for the Nantahala Power & Light Company of Franklin, N. C.

Comparison of the week's awards follows:

	Latest Week	Year Ago
Private	$34,012,000	$17,127,000
State and municipal	35,205,000	33,065,000
Federal	28,822,000	7,811,000
Total	98,039,000	58,003,000

Navy Buys Woolen Cloth From Three Companies

NEW YORK (AP)—The Navy Purchasing Office has announced that contracts for a total of 150,000 yards of dark blue melton to make sailors' uniforms had been awarded to the American Woolen Company, the Kent Manufacturing Company and the Worumbo Manufacturing Company.

The American Woolen Company was awarded two items at a total of $406,375; the Worumbo Manufacturing Company one item at $420,000, and the Kent Manufacturing Company two items at a total of $147,250.

Minnesota Lumbermen Must Pay Back Wages

MINNEAPOLIS (AP) — Three Brainerd, Minn., lumbermen were fined a total of $10,000 and ordered to pay back wages of $35,000 to 700 employees Wednesday when they pleaded guilty to 151 violations of the Federal Wage and Hour Act.

They were Edward B. Sullivan, Saul J. Zeman and S. William Locke, owners of two interlocking firms handling pulpwood, logs and lumber.

The charges included failure to pay minimum wages, working employees overtime without paying proper wages and employment of children, some of them eight years old.

L. A. Hill, regional director of the Wage and Hour Division in Minneapolis, said investigations disclosed that the defendants brought whole families to their operations and permitted parents and children to work in the woods.

New Stockyard In Far West To Meet Demand

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUBURN, Wash.—The Auburn Business Bureau, after more than a year of negotiations with the Livestock Marketing Association of the Washington State Grange, announced late in June that finances have now been arranged for the construction of a union stockyard in Auburn.

The initial cost will be $70.000, which, because of the high character shown by the men of the Business Bureau, the State Grange has agreed to assume. Work of construction has already been begun.

From its long experience in conducting a Livestock Exchange in Spokane, the State Grange estimates that in the prospective yard in Auburn there will be handled about 40,000 cattle, 9,000 calves, 50,000 hogs, and 30,000 sheep the first year.

With the heavy population in the Puget Sound District, including the large cities of Seattle and Tacoma, and also including the thousands of men at Fort Lewis and McChord Field and Bremerton Navy Yard,—the demand for meat will be very great.

A central point was needed where cattle raisers and livestock buyers and specialists could get together with wholesale meat merchants, to buy and sell. Geographically Auburn is central. It is also situated on all the railroads and most of the through paved highways in the Puget Sound country.

These advantages persuaded the Washington State Grange to arrange to build its prospective stock yard at Auburn. Nearly a hundred pens will be built for the segregation of livestock, each equipped with running water and feed arrangements. And each farmer or stock-buyer, whether he bring to the yards three, 30 or 300 head of stock, will be able to keep them together until all are sold.

Ervin E. King, Master of the Washington State Grange, in his recent annual address to the state convention said "Much thought and study have been given to the proposed stockyard. In addition to the facilities that would be provided for the sale of stock, the setup would be an outlet for eastern Washington and northern Idaho feed, and a source of supply for dairymen and poultrymen."

Bureau Reports All Oil Stocks Increase In Month of May

WASHINGTON (AP)—The U. S. Bureau of Mines reported an increase of 8,361,000 barrels in all oil stocks during May.

It placed total stocks of oils on May 31 at 563,794,000 barrels or 144 days' supply. This compared with 555,433,000 barrels on April 30. May domestic demands reached 121,190,000 barrels as against 115,303,000 in April.

Motor fuel stocks totaled 100,288,000 barrels compared with 102,727,000 the previous month and were about 16,660,000 higher than a year ago.

May stocks of aviation gasoline totaled 3,945,000 barrels, exports 415,000 and domestic demands 455,000. All brackets increased slightly over April.

Exports of motor fuel dropped from 2,075,000 barrels in April to 1,992,000 in May (55 per cent below May, 1939) and domestic demands increased from 47,683,000 to 52,946,000. Crude petroleum exports rose from 4,262,000 to 4,886,000. A year ago in May they totaled 8,643,000.

Daily average May production of crude was 3,815,600 barrels, or 52,600 below the April average but 249,800 above the average of May, 1939. Illinois reached a new peak of 446,300 daily. The daily production of Coastal Louisiana set a new record of 231,400 barrels. Increases in Illinois Louisiana, Wyoming and Kansas the bureau said, were more than offset by a large decrease in Texas and small recessions in Oklahoma and Michigan.

Refinable crude stocks rose to a total of 261,839,000 barrels on May 31, a gain of almost 3.8 million during the month.

Retail Prices Up Slightly in June

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Fractional gains were made in retail prices during June, according to the Fairchild Publications Retail Price Index. The Index recorded the first change since April 1, showing a gain of 0.1 per cent as compared with June 1, but also showing an increase of 4.3 per cent above July 1 a year ago.

The Index at 92.9 (Jan. 3, 1931 —100) compares with 92.8 for the previous month and 89.1 for the corresponding period a year ago. Prices show a decline of 3.8 per cent below September 1, 1937, high, but continue 5.7 per cent above the 1936 low.

With the exception of piece goods, all major groups showed slight changes during the month. Men's wear, women's wear and infants' wear recorded fractional gains; home furnishings showed a minor decline.

All the groups, however, showed gains as compared with a year ago, with home furnishings and women's wear recording the greatest increases. However, infants' wear and home furnishings recorded the greatest advance above the 1936 low.

New NBC Head

Maurice Seymour

Niles Trammell

NBC Directors Elect Trammell As New President

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Niles Trammell, appointed today as President of the National Broadcasting Company at a meeting of the board of directors of the Radio Corporation of America, is the first NBC head to come from within its ranks Mr. Trammell succeeds Lenox R. Lohr, who resigned to head Chicago's Museum of Science and Industry, returning to the city where he directed the Chicago Fair in 1933 and 1934.

Though he joined the NBC in 1928, two years after its founding, Mr. Trammell's career in radio dates back five years earlier. He began with the Radio Corporation of America in San Francisco in 1923, becoming Assistant Sales Manager of the Pacific Division by 1925.

In 1928 Mr. Trammell joined the NBC in Chicago as a salesman, advancing rapidly until 12 years later he was appointed Executive Vice-President and operating head of NBC at its headquarters in New York. He built up the studio space and business of NBC's Chicago division from one studio and two offices to a large suite of studios and offices atop the Merchandise Mart. When he left Chicago for New York, NBC business out of Chicago averaged $1,000,000 a month and more than 1,800 programs each month, including 1,000 network programs, were emanating from that city.

A great believer in educational and public service programs Mr. Trammell was responsible for the development of the University of Chicago Round Table, Farm and Home Hour, Chicago Opera Company concerts, and the popular summer Grant Park concerts.

Mr. Trammell was born in Marietta, Ga., July 6, 1894, and attened Sewanee Military Academy and the University of the South. He was commissioned a second lieutenant in the regular army at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., when the United States entered the World War. He remained in the Army until 1923 as a member of the staff of Major General Charles G. Norton at the Presidio in San Francisco, leaving to go into radio.

Egypt's Cotton Problem Serious

ALEXANDRIA (AP) — The Premier of Egypt has summoned Egyptian foreign exporters to a conference to discuss serious cotton problems arising out of stoppage of shipping in the Mediterranean.

Cotton traders and exporters are confronted with what to do with stocks of approximately 247,000 bales in Alexandria and an expected crop of 2,000,000 bales.

Egypt had been selling 40 per cent of its crop to Britain, shipping principally to Liverpol and Manchester, another 5 per cent to America, and the remaining staple to other countries. Local interests now face huge financial losses because the war stopped American and most other shipping in the Mediterranean.

Merger Permit Given Without Hearing by SEC

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — The retroactive feature of its new Rule U-8 has been exercised by the Securities and Exchange Commission in permitting the Southeastern Electric & Gas Co. to effect a consolidation without a hearing.

The company filed application and requested the SEC for the arrangement. The application which was filed last week was several days in advance of the effective date of the new rule which transpired this week. The company's request covered a proposed consolidation with the Southeastern Investing Corp.

The SEC made the proceeding subject to the new rule, which is expected to eliminate about 75 per cent of the hearings formerly held under the Holding Company Act. The commission reserves the right to call hearings where they are regarded as necessary because of unusual circumstances.

Southeastern Electric & Gas and Southern Investing will either merge or consolidate or Southeastern Investing will be liquidated through cancellation of its stock and payment of its debts to the parent company.

Included in the arrangements is the plan for the Florida Public Service Company to sell privately to the John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Company of Boston $2,750,000 of 4½ per cent serial debentures due in 1943 to 1955 at 100 and accrued interest. The proceeds will be used to redeem the utility's outstanding 5 per cent serial debentures due in 1940 to 1947 and now owned by Southeastern Investing.

The $2,750,000 received by Southeastern Investing as a result of this redemption will be used to repay a loan of $1,100,000 to the Chase National Bank of New York and to pay $1,650,000 to Southeastern Electric on account of the principal of the 5 per cent convertible obligations of Southeastern Investing due to the parent company.

The $1,650,000 received by Southeastern Electric will be used as follows: $425,000 to repay a loan to the Chemical Bank and Trust Company, $642,500 to be donated to Florida Public Service, $350,000 to be donated to the Lexington Water Power Company, a subsidiary, and $232,500 for corporate purposes.

American Car's Unfilled Orders Over $24,000,000

NEW YORK, July 11 (AP)—Unfilled orders of American Car & Foundry Co. on July 10 amounted to $23,590,756 and additional business representing $1,124,000 has since been confirmed, Charles J. Hardy, president, told stockholders at the annual meeting today.

Since the end of the company's fiscal year on April 30, Hardy said, bank loans totaling $4,500,000 have been paid off and the cash balance at present is in excess of $8,000,000.

Commenting on the recent tank order of between $11,000,000 and $12,000,000 awarded the company by the Government, Mr. Hardy said the bids for the work represented a "reasonable and not extravagant profit."

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Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

N. Y. Savings Bank Deposits Off in Quarter

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—There was a decrease of $5,467,755 in savings bank deposits in New York State in the three months ended June 30 from the record high level of $5,675,501,790 reported by the 134 mutual savings banks of the State as of March 31, according to official figures just announced by Albert S. Embler, President of the Savings Banks Association of the State of New York and President of the Walden Savings Bank.

However, continues the report, the total deposits as of June 30, 1940, were $71,109,459 above the total at the end of 1939 and $155,777,881 above a year ago.

The total number of savings accounts in mutual banks of the State, according to the report by Mr. Embler, stood at 6,037,263 on June 30, a gain of 63,591 over one year ago, 30,982 above the accounts at the end of 1939, but were 9,516 less than on March 31, 1940. Dividends declared for the second quarter of 1940 aggregated $27,190,141.

"While no exact explanation of the decline in deposits is possible," Mr. Embler explained, "it is reasonably certain that there are a number of contributory factors of rather unusual character. First, the greatest withdrawal activity was during May. It was at that time when tension occasioned by the European situation was at its peak. It was also during the period when stock market volume and losses were heaviest. During June, when time had permitted more considered action, the volume of withdrawals diminished very considerably."

"Another factor to be considered," he said, "has been the purchase of new automobiles and household equipment made in anticipation of a possible rise in prices. People have undoubtedly used their savings for this purpose. Finally, it must be remembered that, despite efforts to discourage deposits of temporary money, savings banks have received substantial funds of a short-term nature.

"Some of this type of money has been withdrawn, undoubtedly for diversion to other uses, and perhaps as the result of the changes in dividend policy adopted by some savings banks. However, according to early reports, there have been few withdrawals of true savings as a result of the reduction in interest rates in the eight banks which have declared a lower rate."

Foreign Exchange Rates

By Kidder, Peabody & Co.
12 noon, July 12

	Europe†	Today	Prev. Day	Parity
Sterling:	Cables	$3.67	$3.72	$8.2397
Switzerl'd—franc.		.2268	.2267	x
Italy—lira		.0505	.0505	.0526
Germany—mark		.4010x	.4010x	.4033
Sweden—krona		.2388	.2338	.4537
Greece—drachma		.0075	.0075	.0220
Finland—finmk		.0205	.0205x	.0429
Hungary—pengo		.1765x	.1765x	.3961
Port'gal—escudo		.0382x	.0382x	.0746
Rumania—leu		.0052x	.0052x	.0101
Yugoslavia—dinar		.0235x	.0235x	.0297
	South America			
Argentina—peso†		.2130	.2130	.7187
Brazil—milreis†		.0515	.0515	.2023
Chile—peso†		.0350	.0350	.2060
Peru—sol†		.1550	.1600	.4740
Uruguay—peso†		.3800	.3800	1.7510
	Far East			
Japan—yen		.2345	.2345	.8440
India—rupee		.3031	.3031	.6804
Java—florin		.5335x	.5335x	.6806
Hong Kong—dol		.2237	.2362	x
Shanghai—dol		.0600	.0637	x
Sts Stlmnts—dol		.4400	.4400	.9513
Phil Islnds—peso		.4973	.4975	.5000
	Canada			
Canada—dollar		.8575	.8537	1.6931
	Mexico			
Mexico—peso		.2035x	.2035x	x

*Currency in China—Cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. †Quotations for the French, Belgian, Dutch, Norwegian and Danish currencies are not available due to the occupation by Germany. ‡Free market. §Parity changed; new value not yet determined. ¶Paper rate. ††Not quoted. xNominal.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)
Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
3 3¼s '43-43	108.16	108.16	108.16
1 3¼s '46-46	109.13	109.13	109.13
2 2¾s '47-45	109	109	109
1 3¼s '49-46	111.11	111.11	111.11
2 2s '50-48 reg	103.17	103.17	103.17
1 2½s '53-49	108.20	108.20	108.20
5 2½s '52-50	105.22	105.22	105.22
11 2¼s '53-51	103.13	103.13	103.13
1 2¼s '60-55	107.26	107.26	107.26
2 2¼s '65-60	106.22	106.19	106.22

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
1 Adams Exp 4½s '46st	105½	105½	105½
2 Alleghany cv 5s '44	76	76	76
1 Allegheny cv 5s '49	67½	67½	67½
3 Allegheny 5s '50st	36	36	36
22 Allied Strs 4½s '51	94	93¾	94
5 Allis Chalm cv 4s '52	109	109	109
7 Am&For P 5s 2030	30	29¾	29¾
6 AmIChem 5½s '49	102½	102½	102½
13 Am T&T 5½s '43	106⅝	106¼	106 11-32
27 Am T&T 3¼s '66		108½	108¼
15 Am T&T3¼s '61		109	108⅝
1 Am WW&E 6s '75		104½	104½
3 Anaconda Con 4½s50		104¼	104
3 Ang C Nitra deb 67		29¾	29¾
3 Arm Del 4s 57		102½	102½
18 Arm Del 4s 55		102¼	102
10 AT&SF 4s 95		105¾	105⅝
4 AT&SF 4s 1908-55		96	96
1 AT&SF 4s 1909-55		95½	95½
1 Atl & Birm 4s 33		99	99
25 A C Line cltf 4s 52		61½	61
3 A C Line 4½s 64		51	50¼
2 Atl & Dan 1st 4s 48		33½	33½
7 Atl Refin 3s 53		103½	103½
56 B&O 95 st A		27⅞	27
5 B&O 95 st C		32	31½
22 B&O 2000 st D		27¾	27
52 B&O 96 st F		27¾	27
20 B&O cv 60 st		12¼	12
6 B&O 1st 4s 48		67	67
5 B&O S W 50 st		44¾	44½
5 Bang & Aroo cn 4s51		57½	57½
2 Bell TPa 5s 48 B		115	115
12 Bell TPa 5s 60 C		131¼	130½
5 Beth Stl 3s 60		99¾	99⅝
29 Beth Stl 3½s 52		106⅛	105¾
5 Beth Stl 3¼s 59		104½	104¼
5 Blaw Knox 3½s 50		96½	96½
12 Boston&Me 5s 67		63½	63½
15 Boston&Me 5s 67 st		53¼	52½
6 Bot&Me 4¾s 61		64¾	64¼
7 Boston&Me 5s 55		67	67⅛
8 Boston&Me 5s 55 st		53¼	52½
10 Bkly U Gas 5s 50		111¾	111½
2 Bkly U Gas 5s 50		95½	95½
13 Buf R&P 57 st		38	37¾
3 Bush Term 5s 55		39¾	39¾
6 Bush T Bldg 5s60		52	52
2 Cal Ore Pow 5s'66		105	105
4 Can Nat 5s'69 Oct		87½	87½
1 Can Nat Ry 4½s'51		83¼	83¼
1 Can Nat Ry 4½s'51		83¼	83¼
2 Can Nat Ry 4½s'56		85	85
6 Can Nat Ry 4½s'57		85	84½
2 Can Pac 5s'54		85	85
1 Can Pac 4½s'46		65½	65½
17 Can Pac 4s perp		48¾	47⅞
2 Caro Cen 4s'49		35	35
1 Carriers & Gen 5s'50		84½	84½
1 Celotex 4½s'47 ww		80	80
2 Cen Foundry 6s'41		100	99¾
4 Cen of Ga 5½s'59		11½	11½
6 Cen Pac 5s'60		45⅜	45⅜
6 Cen Pac 1st 4s'49		63	63
2 Certain-td 5½s'43		73¾	73¾
1 C&O 4½s'92		124½	124½
6 C&O rfg 3½s'96 E		99	98¾
7 CB&Q rfg 5s'71 A		86	85¾
3 CB&Q 4½s'77		78¾	78⅝
6 CB&Q gen 4s'58		87½	87½
7 CB&Q 4s Ill '49		99	99
3 CB&Q 3½s Ill '49		95	94¾
12 Chi & E Ill 5s'51		13½	13½
2 Chi & E Ill 5s'51 ct		13	13
2 Chi & Erie 5s'82		95	95
1 Chic Gt West 4s'59		27¾	27¾
2 CMSP&P ad 5s 2000		13¾	13¾
2 CM & SP gen 4s '89		21½	21½
1 Chi & NW rfg 5s'87		15	15
1 Chi & NW 4s'87		12½	12½
2 Chi & NW 3½s'87		12½	12½
2 CRI & 4½s'52A ct		4½	4½
1 Ch Un Sta 3½s'51	106	106	106
6 Ch & W Ind 4½s'62	90½	90½	90½
4 Ch & W Ind 4s'52	91	91	91
7 Childs Co 5s'43	44½	44⅜	44⅜
167 City of NY 3s'60	69¾	69½	96½
1 Cin Gas & El 3½s'67	110¾	108⅝	108⅝
13 CCC & St L 4½s'77	50½	50	50
3 Clev Un Term 5½s'72	81	81	81
2 Clev Un Term 5s'73	74½	74½	74½
3 Clev Un Term 4½s 77C	69	68½	69
9 Col & So 4½s'80	27⅞	27½	27⅞
1 Colmbia G 5s '52 An	105	105	105
3 Colmbia G 5s '52 May	105	105	10b
26 Colmbia G 5s 1961	105	104⅝	105
6 Com Ed-cv 3½s '58	121¼	121¼	121¼
1 Conn & Pass R 4s '43	88½	88½	88½
1 Con Edis 3½s '48	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
10 Con Edis 3½s '56	105¾	105¾	105¾
7 Con Oil cv 3½s'51	105¾	105⅞	105⅞
5 Consum Pow 3½s '70	109⅛	109⅛	109⅞
2 Contin'tal Oil 5s '45	105¼	105¼	105¼
4 Crown Cork 4½s '48	102⅛	102⅛	102¼
1 Cuba RR 7½s '46	31½	31½	31½
15 Dayton P&L 3s '70	104⅞	104½	104½
13 Del&Hud rfg 4s '43	53	53	53
3 D & R G 4s '36	7	7	7
11 Det Ed 4½s '61	108	108	108
8 Det Ed 4s '65	110	110	110
1 Dow Chem 3s '51	106	106	106
7 Duquesne Lt 3½s '65	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
7 Erie rfg 5s '75	117⅛	117⅛	117⅛
2 Erie gen lien 4s '96	25¾	25¾	25¾
4 Erie cv 4s '53 A	21	21	21
8 Erie cv 4s '53 B	21	21	21
1 Erie & Jer 6s '55	57	57	57
1 Fed Pap&Bd 4½s '42	104	104	104
1 FirestoneT&R 3½s '48	104⅞	104¾	104⅞
10 Fla E Cst 5s '74	6	6	6
2 Gen Am Inv 5s '52	103½	103½	103½
5 Gen Cable 3½s '47	103½	103½	103½
6 Gen Cig 5½s'49	71¾	70	70½
4 Goodrich 4½s '56	102½	102½	102½
9 Gt Nor Ry 5½s '52	102⅞	102⅜	102⅜
5 Gt Nor 5s '73	96¼	96¼	96¼
7 Gt Nor 4½s '77 E	87¾	87½	87½
4 Gt Nor 4s '46 G	102⅜	102	102
2 Gt Nor 3¾s '67	78¾	78¼	78¼
1 Gulf M&N 5s '50	75¼	75¼	75¼
1 Gulf M&N 5½s '50	78	78	78
2 Gulf St Sts 4½s '61	102½	102½	102½
2 Gulf St Util 2¾s '69	109¾	109¾	109¾
3 Housatonic 5s '37	45	45	45
7 Huds Co Gas 5s '40	124	124	124
17 Hud & Man inc 5s '57	14½	13¾	13¾
21 Hud & Man inc 5s '57	12	12½	11¾
4 Ill Cen 4s '53	42¾	42¾	42¾
3 Ill Cen rfg 4s '55	46¾	46⅛	46¾
32 Ill Cen 4¾s '66	41¼	40¾	41
11 Ill Cen-St L 3½s '51	47½	47½	47½
12 IC & CSL & NO 5s '63A	46	46	46
2 IC & CSL & NO 4½s'63	43¼	43⅛	43¼
4 Indus Rayon 4½s '48	103½	105	105
7 Inland Stl 3s '61	104	104	104
1 Interb R Tr 5s '52	33¼	33¼	33¼
12 Interb R Tr rfg 5s '66	81	81	81
22 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s '52	10¼	9½	10¼
3 Int Gt Nor 5s '56 B	8	8	8
2 Int Gt Nor 5s '56 C	8	8	8
2 Int Hydro El cv 6s '44	48½	48½	48½
2 Int Paper 6s '55	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞
2 Int T&T 4½s '52	26⅝	26	26
20 Int T & T 5s '55	28	27¾	28
2 Jones & Lgh St 4¼s'61	96¾	96¾	96¾
2 K C Term 4s '60	107	107	107
4 Koppers Co 4s '51	104¼	104¼	104¼
5 Kresge Found 3s '50	102¼	102¼	102¼
1 Lac Gas 5s '42	83	83	83
2 L S & M S 3½s '97	87	87	87
3 Leh & N Y 4s '45	32¼	32¼	32¼
4 Leh Val HTerm 5s '54	40½	40	40½
1 LehValH½s2003 asd	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝
3 Libby McN&L 4s '55	102¼	102¼	102¼
3 Liggett&M 5s '51	127	127	127
1 Lion Oil c 4½s '52	95	95	95
1 Loews 3½s '46	103	103	103
5 Lone Str Gas 5½s '53	100⅝	100¼	100¼
1 Louisa&Ark 5s '69	80	80	80
11 Lou&N 5s 2003 B	100⅝	100¼	100⅜
12 Lou&N 4½s 2003	94⅝	94	94
1 Louis&N 3¾s 2003	83½	83½	83½
1 Maine Cen 4s '60	71	71	71
11 Maine Cen 4½s 60	46	46	46
2 Manhat Ry 4s '90	86⅛	86⅛	86⅛
11 Market St Ry 5s '45 st	63	63	63
9 McKesson&R 5½s '50	93½	93¼	93¼
2 Mich Cen 3½s '52	90	90	90
7 Mich Con Gas 4s 63	103½	103⅛	103½
5 MSP&SSM en 4s 38	4½	4½	4½
20 M-K-Tex 5s 62A	16	15¾	16
75 M-K-Tex adj 5s 67	5¼	4¾	5¼
11 M-K-T 4½s 78	14½	14	14½
43 M-K-Tex 1st 4s 90	25	24½	25
11 M-K-Tex 4s 62 B	13½	13⅜	13⅜
5 Mo Pac 5s 77 F	17⅛	17	17
5 Mo Pac 5s 80H	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛
12 Mo Pac 5s 81 I ct	17	17	17
1 Mo Pac gen 4s 75	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
1 MoPac 3rd ext 4s 38	68	68	68
7 Mob&O Montg 5s47	22	22	22
6 Mob & O Montg 5s'47ct	22	21½	21½
25 Mob & Oh 5s 38	36½	36¼	36¼
3 Mob & Oh 5s '38 ct	36½	36	36
5 Mon Ohio 4½s '57	39½	39¼	40?
12 Mob & O 4½s '77 ct	30½	30⅜	30⅜
2 MonWPa Pub Sv6s 65	110¼	110	110¼
27 Mont Pow 3¾s 66	101⅜	101½	101½
4 Mor & Essex 5s 55	36¼	36	36
6 Mor & Essex 4½s 55	32¼	32	32
1 Mor&Essex3½s2000	41	41	41
3 NashChat&StL 4s 78	67	67	67
5 Nat Dairy 3¾s 51ww	108½	106⅜	106½
5 Nat Distill 3½s 49	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜
1 NatlSupply 3¾s 54	103¼	103¼	103⅜
26 NJ Pow & Lt 4½s 80	106⅛	106	106
2 N O Pub Sv 5s52A	104⅝	104½	104½
3 N O Pub Sv 5s55B	105	105	105
3 N Orl & NE 4½s52	56½	56½	56½
1 NO Tex&M 5½s54	33	33	33
NYC rfg 4s 2013	58½	57½	58½
31 NYC 4½s 2013 A	53⅜	53	53¼
12 NYC cn 4s '98	58	57¼	57¼
6 NYC 3¾s '46	80¾	80¾	80¾
1 NYC & HR 4s '42	93	93	93
21 NYC & HR 3½s '97	78⅜	78⅜	78⅝
2 NYC La Sh 3½s '98	61	61	61
4 NY Chi & St L 4s '41	78	78	78
4 NY Chi & St L 5½s '74A	64¼	63¾	64⅛
17 NY Chi & St L 4½s '78	55½	55¼	55½
5 NY Chi & St L 5s '46	81½	81½	81½
15 NY Conn RR 4½s '53	103¼	106¼	106¼
1 NY&Dock Co 4s '51	48	48	48
1 NY Edis 3¼s '65	109	109	109
6 NY G El H&P 4s '40	116½	116¼	116½
7 NY N H & H 4s '67	17	17	17
1 NY NH & H 4s '57	33⅝	33⅝	33⅜
2 NY W & Bost 4½s '46	37⅜	37⅜	37⅜
1 NL & O Pow 5s '55 A	108	108	108
5 Norfolk &Sou 5s '41	71	71	71
10 NorPSou 5s '41 A	13	12⅞	13
4 Norf & W 4s '96	125	125	125
1 Nor Am Co 4s '50	105½	105½	105½
2 Nor Am Co 3½s '49	105	105	105
39 Nor Pac 6s 2047	60½	60	60⅛
8 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	48½	48½	48½
7 Nor Pac 4s '97	68	67¾	68
1 Nor Pac 4s '97 reg	63½	63½	63½
7 Nor Pac 3s 2047	42⅞	41¾	42⅛
8 Ohio Ed 4s '65	107	107	107
1 Okla G&E 3¾s '66	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
5 Ore Sh Lin gtd 5s '46	116⅛	116⅛	116⅛
2 Or-WashRR&N 4s '61	106⅛	106	106
1 Pac Gas&El 3½s '66	108½	108½	108½
7 Pac G&E 3¾s '61	111¾	111¾	111¾
1 P G&E 4½s '64	113¼	113	113
4 Pen-Dix 6s '41 A	100¾	100	100¼
10 Pen Ohi&Det 4½s '77	101⅜	101½	101⅜
12 Pen P&Lt 4½s '74	107½	107⅜	107⅜
9 Pen P&Lt 3½s 69	108½	-108⅜	108⅜
7 Pen RR gen 5s 80	108	108	108
5 Pen RR cn 4½s '60	118⅝	118½	118½
5 Pen RR gen 4½s'65	103¼	103	103¼
2 Pen RR 4½s deb '70	88	88	88
1 Pen RR gen 4¼s'81	99¾	99¾	99¾
7 Pen RR 4½s '84 E	98⅜	98	98⅛
4 Pen RR 3¾s '70	89½	89½	89½
4 Pen RR 3½s '52	84⅜	84⅜	84⅜
1 Peoria&E 1st 4s '40 ct	67½	67½	67½
4 Peoria&E Inc 4s '90	6¼	6¼	6¼
1 Peoria&E Inc 4s '90	60	60	60
1 Phila Co 5s '67	105¾	105¾	105&
30 Phil Elec 3½s '67	111⅛	111	111
9 Ph Read C&I 5s '73	12½	12⅜	12½
2 PCC & St L 4½s '77	99½	99	99
5 PCC & StL&W 4½s '58A	50¼	50¼	50¼
2 Pitt & WVa 4½s '59B	50¼	50	50¼
8 Pitt & WVa 4½s2'60C	51	50	51
1 Pitt Youngs & A 4s '48	104	104	104
10 Portl Gen E 4½s '60	71½	71	71½
51 Por R A&Con 6s '62 st ct	90½	90¾	90¾
1 Postal Tel&C 5s '53	20½	20½	20½
10 Potomac El P 3½s '66	109½	109½	109½
1 Readg 4½s '97 A	70	70	70
2 Rem Rand 4½s '56ww	97	97	97
13 Repub Steel 5½s '54	106¾	106¾	106¾
31 Repub Steel 4½s '61	99⅜	98⅞	99⅜
3 StLIM&S4s R&G '33	60	59½	59½
1 St LPea&NW5s 48	20½	20½	20½
1 St LSF 5s '50 ct	10½	10½	10½
3 StLSF&T Sh 4½s '41	31¾	31¾	31¾
8 Repub Steel 4½s '56	99½	99½	99½
10 SA&A Pass 4s 43	65½	64⅞	65½
1 Seab A L 4s 50 st	4½	4½	4½
15 Sea A L 4s 50 st	8½	8¼	8¼
1 Ees AL rfg 4s59	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
1 Shell Un 2½s 54	87	86¾	87
1 Simmons cv 4s 52	100½	100½	100½
15 Socony-Vac 3s64	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
6 So Bell T&T 3s 79	105¼	105⅛	105⅛
3 Sou Kraft 4½s 46	102¼	102¼	102¼
13 Sou Pac 4½s 68	41¼	40½	40⅞
6 Sou Pac 4½s 81	41	40⅝	40⅝
17 So Pac 4½s 69	40¼	40¼	40¼
2 So Pac rfg 4s 55	59¼	59¼	59¼
2 So Pac clt 4s 49	40½	40½	40½
17 So Pac 4½s Ore 77	48½	48	48
2 South Ry 6½s 56	75½	75	75
3 South Ry cn 5s 94	88¼	87¾	88¼
3 So Ry 4s St L 51	60½	60½	60½
7 Stand Oil NJ 3s 61	104½	104¾	104¾
10 Stand Oil NJ 2¾s53	104¾	104¾	104¾
2 Studebaker cv 6s 45	93¾	93¾	93¾
3 T RR A St L 4s 53	110	110	110
7 Tex Corp 3½s 51	103 7-32	103 7-32	
9 Tex Corp 3s 59	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
5 Tex&Pac 5s 79 C	64½	64½	64½

Foreign Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
2 Tex&Pac 5s 80 D	65½	65½	65½
59 Third Ave aj 5s 60	19⅛	19	19⅛
1 Third Ave 4s 60	56½	56½	56½
1 Union Oil Cal 6s 42	101¾	101¾	101¾
5 Union Oil Cal 3s 59	102¾	102¾	102¾
7 Un Pac 1st 4s 47	114⅛	113¾	113¾
2 Un Pac 3½s 70	96⅜	96⅜	96⅜
7 Unit Drug 5s 53	83	82½	83
6 Utah Lt&Trac 5s 44	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
5 Virginian Ry 3¾s 66	108¾	108¾	108⅜
1 Wabash rfg 5½s 75	6	6	6
1 Walwrth 4s 55	65	65	65
10 Warner Bros 6s 48	79⅛	79⅛	79⅛
1 Warren Bros 6s 41	30	30	30
13 Westn Md 4s 52	84	83⅜	83⅜
1 WNY&Pa gen 4s 43	108	108	108
4 Western Un 5s 51	68¼	68	68
4 Western Un 5s 60	68	68¼	68¼
10 Western Un 4½s 50	65¾	65½	65½
4 Wheel Stl 4½s 66A	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞
3 Wilson & Co 4s 55	105¼	105¼	105¼
1 Wilson&Co cv 3¾s 47	99	99	99
3 Wis Cen 4s 49	19¾	19¾	19¾
6 Youngst S&T 4s 61	105¾	105¾	105¾
5 Young S&T cv 4s 48	104	104	104

Foreign Bonds

2 Abitibi P&P 5s '53	36½	36¼	36½
17 Argentine 4s '72 Fed	58½	58	58
23 Argentine 4s '72 Ap	58⅛	57⅞	57⅞
19 Argentine 4½s '48	73⅞	73	73
2 Argentine 4½s '71	64	64	64
11 Australia 5s '55	46	45½	45½
4 Australia 4½s '56	40	39½	39½
6 Brazil 8s '41	13¼	13⅛	13⅛
1 Brazil 6½s '26-'57	10⅞	10⅜	10⅜
5 Brazil 6½s '27-'57	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
9 Brazil C Ry El 7s '52	10¼	10¼	10¼
4 Brisbane 5s '58	40	40	40
10 Buen A 4¾s '77	44⅜	44½	44½
25 Canada 5s '52	91	90⅜	90⅝
8 Canada 4s '60	82	81⅛	81⅛
1 Canada 3¼s '61	74	74	74
7 Canada 3s '67	71¾	71½	71¾
9 Canada 2½s '45	83	83	83
2 Canada 2¼s '44	85½	85½	85½
1 Chile 6s '61 Jan asd	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞
1 Chile 6s '61 Sept asd	11¼	11¼	11¼
1 Colomb 6s '61 Jan	20½	20½	20½
1 Colomb 6s '61 Oct	21½	21½	21½
13 Copenhag 5s '52	25¾	25	25
2 Cuba 4½s '49	94	94	94
10 Denmark 6s '42	32½	32	32½
11 Denmark 4½s '62	26	25¼	25¼
2 Dom 5½s '42	66½	66½	66½
1 French 5½s '41	20½	20½	20½
1 Ger C Ag Bk 6s'60 Oct	15½	15½	15½
2 Ger Gov 5½s '65	16⅜	16⅛	16⅜
2 Ger Go 5½s '65 unst	13	13	13
42 Ger Gov 7s '49	21½	21¼	21½
5 Hungar 4½s '79 ext	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞
8 Ital Pub Util 7s '52	29¼	29	29¼
5 Italy 7s 1951	50¼	49½	50¼
1 Japan 6½s '54	87¼	87¼	87½
2 Japan 5½s '65	66	66	66
6 Milan City 6½s '52	32	31⅞	32
3 N Sou Wales 5s '57	44	44	44
1 Norway 4½s '56	31	31	31
5 Orient Dev 6s '53	57¼	57¼	57¼
1 Orient Dev 5½s '58	54	54	54
6 Rio de Jan 8s '46	7	7	7
2 Rio Gr do Sul 8s '46	91¼	91¼	91¼
3 Rio Gr do Sul 7s '67	73⅝	73⅝	73⅝
2 Rio Gr do Sul 7s '66	72	71½	71½
2 Rome 6½s '52	37⅝	37⅜	37⅝
5 Santa Fe Prov 4s '64	57	56	56
20 Sao Paulo St 8s '50	97⅜	97⅜	97⅜
1 Sao Paulo St 6s '68	85⅜	85⅜	85⅜
15 Silesia Prov 4½s '58 asd	37⅜	37¼	37⅜
3 Tokyo City 5½s '61	61	61	61
8 Tokyo El L 6s '53	59½	59	59
2 Ujigawa El P 7s '45	94	94	94
10 Urug aj 3¾s&4½s '79	36½	36¼	36½
4 Warsaw C 4½s '58 asd	33¼	33¼	33¼

Total today 2,784,000, previous day 4,620,500, week ago 4,740,000, year ago 4,954,200, two years ago 5,212,500. Jan. 1 to date 884,880,350, year ago 883,220,675, two years ago 953,353,880.

*Ex-dividend †Ex-rights. a Paid or payable in 1940, no regular rate. b Exclusive of extras. c Paid in 1940 on account of accumulations.

'Change Members May Not Deal in Listed Securities Elsewhere

NEW YORK, July 12 (AP)—Member firms of the New York Stock Exchange were forbidden to act as dealers in its listed securities on other exchanges after Sept. 1 under a ruling announced today.

The ruling applied directly to 27 firms which now engage in odd-lot dealings or function as specialists on other exchanges in stocks listed on the New York Stock Exchange.

Member firms, however, may continue to execute orders on other exchanges in New York Stock Exchange issues at the direction of customers, the exchange said.

The ruling was designed to meet complaints some members were building up markets in New York Stock Exchange issues in other cities, mainly Chicago and Boston, at the expense of the New York market.

Requests for extension of the Sept. 1 deadline where firms cannot make adjustments in time will be considered, the announcement said.

The ruling was issued by the committee on member firms, which acted after a special committee headed

Nazi Military Film Viewed in Private At U. S. War College

NEW YORK, July 11 (AP)—E. B. Hatrick, General Manager of Loew's, Inc. newsreel "News of the Day," said that a film depicting Nazi military movements in Europe was shown privately in Washington because Army officers were "highly interested from a technical standpoint."

"There is absolutely no mystery about it at all. It's very simple," he said.

"We have had the film a month," he said, "but did not release it to the public because, since the invasion of the Low Countries, there has been too much war in the films and audiences have not responded."

After showing it at the War College at the request of Army officers, Mr. Hatrick said, Representative Ross A. Collins (D) of Mississippi suggested that members of Congress might be interested from a technical standpoint because it "showed how a mechanized army works."

Mr. Hatrick emphasized that the company was not releasing it publicly and did not seek or want publicity. Therefore, he said, it was shown privately.

"Of course it is German propaganda," he said. "It was edited by Germans and came to us through Berlin. Many newsreels, as are news pictures and news stories, are subjected to censorship of the belligerent countries where they originate."

Japanese Navy Assails Marines

SHANGHAI, July 11 (AP)—The Japanese Navy yesterday joined the Army in bitter verbal attacks on the United States Marine garrison in Shanghai, reiterating charges that Japanese gendarmes arrested by Marines July 7 had been maltreated and the Japanese military insulted.

Rear Admiral Moriji Takeda, Commander of the Japanese Naval Garrison here, told newspapermen that "the violence and insults inflicted on the Japanese gendarmes were barbarous acts beyond description."

Col. Dewitt Peck, the Marine Garrison Commander, has replied bluntly to the Japanese charges that they were "lies" and demanded an explanation of the 16 gendarmes' presence in the American defense zone in violation of previous agreements at the time of their five-hour detention Sunday.

P.E.I. Soldier Vote Inclusion Protested

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I., July 11 (CP)—A protest against the inclusion of the soldiers' vote in Prince Edward Island's liquor plebiscite was filed yesterday with the Government by the Prince Edward Island Temperance Federation.

The Federation protested after the count of the soldier balloting showed 1,000 in favor of Government control of beer and wine sale to 28 for continuance of the Province's prohibition law. The total vote, however, favored retention of the dry law. The total vote was 10,426 to 8,861.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

CHRISTMAS CARDS WITH GOLD, SILVER EFFECT INITIALS Latest fad! Fast seller! Assortment 21 smart cards retails $1. Metallic Initials FREE, 100% profit. Name-inscribed Christmas Cards, 50 for $1. Other novel assortments. Experience unnecessary. Samples on approval. ARTISTIC 407 Way, Elmira, New York.

SELL 50 PERSONAL CHRISTMAS CARDS—$1.00 Exceptional bargain! 50 folders with customer's name imprinted. Sells fast. Pays big profits. FREE SAMPLES. Also unequaled $1 Christmas Card Assortments. General Card, 403 S. Peoria St., Dept. A-214, Chicago.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

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SHADES, Wedding Canopies, Tents. Venetian Blinds, Summer Furniture, Weatherstripping. HOME SPECIALTIES CO., Inc., CENtre Newton 3900, Worcester 4-2897, Milford 1800, Framingham 3131 (Mass.)

BOARD FOR CHILDREN

(HAPPY HOURS)—Age 5-14; supervised activities, swimming; begins June 29th. Information, JANE BLAKE, Vales Gate, New York.

CHIMNEY REPAIRS

FIREPLACES CHIMNEYS Repaired Cleaned Built
W. E. SMITH CO. Jamaica Plain, Mass.
16 CHILCOTT PLACE End. 6660

COUNTRY BOARD

Crystal Lake Lodge, Enfield, N. H. Rest, recreation; $16-18. For pamphlet write above or Kenneth Harbison, 1537 Bklyn Ave., Bklyn, N. Y.

QUIET meditation, beautiful scenery, good food, pleasant rooms, all improvements, loving hospitality; reasonable; booklets. THE FULLER REST, Wellsboro, Pa. R. D. No. 8.

ZEHNER'S, High Hill House, Narrowsburg, N. Y.—Ideal family resort, excellent food; bathing nearby; booklet; $14. Tel. 94 R. 4.

DANCING

COME, improve your dancing for vacation; social class; special rates for couples. PETERS-WRIGHT STUDIO, 15 W. 67th, N. Y. C.

DRESSMAKING

BETSY JANE WORTLEY, 39 Gainsborough St., Ken. 0848. Opposite Jordan Hall, Boston. —Custom Gowns, Suits, Remodeling. Prices Reasonable.

FARMS FOR SALE

LOCATED at Athens, Maine—Farm, 108 acres—good buildings; will sell for $1,500 to close estate. For particulars address J. D. Tuller, Red Bank, N. J.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

TO SETTLE ESTATE—Lambs wool sleeping bag, wardrobe trunk and various items of furniture. Cen. Newton 3847 (Mass.).

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

ROSLYN ESTATES, L. I., N. Y., Downing Rest—2 large airy rooms with private baths; meals optional. 20 Intervale Ave., Roslyn 879.

HOUSES FOR SALE

ATTRACTIVE HOUSE—Five large rooms, oil burner, extra lavatory, attached garage; garden, shade trees. 128 Stuart Street, Lynbrook, N. Y. Lyn. 2586.

Local Classified

United States and Canada (Continued)

HOUSES FURNISHED

FOR RENT
Furnished House Seven Rooms
Screened porch, Wayland 243 (Mass.).

MATTRESSES

MATTRESSES REMADE HIG. 2122
Colonial Mattress Co., 606 Dudley Street, Boston

MOVING AND STORAGE

I DEEM it a privilege to serve the readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long distance moving, packing, crating, shipping and storage of household goods. NOBLE R. STEVES, Bonded Warehouseman, 184 Harvard St., Dorchester, Boston, Mass. Telephone TALbot 2400

OFFICES TO LET

PRACTITIONER'S office, Central Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.; full or part time. Write Box S-38, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

SMALL OFFICE with or without telephone service; overlooking Harvard Square, Cambridge, Mass. Tel. Tro. 2200.

PAYING GUESTS

APPLE HILL INN
A vacation place of distinction offers you comfort, enjoyment and refreshment; folder. MR. and MRS. E. P. ENGLE, Mgrs. Bantam Lake, P. O. Lakeside, Conn. Rates from $22.50.

HARVARD, MASS.—Attractive private home off State road, modern conveniences, glass and screen spacious piazzas; excellent food; price on application; ready July 1. Mrs. Carl Dickinson.

KENNEBUNK, MAINE. Grants—Quiet, comfortable, shower bath; near beaches; $17.50, $20. Mrs. Pearl Grant. Tel. 285. 1 Fletcher St.

MT. VERNON, N. Y.—Paying guests, attractive surroundings, home environment; meals optional; moderate prices; near station. Oakwood 3359.

PIANOS FOR SALE

STEINWAY GRAND, Ebony case; nice tone; used; suitable for music lover; only $175. Baldwin Pianos, 150 Boylston Street, Boston.

RADIO REPAIRING

RADIO REPAIRING
Expert Work—Tubes Tested Free
GEORGE'S, 171A Mass. Ave., Boston; Cir. 6913

REAL ESTATE

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.—Furn. and unfurn. apts. for immediate or Sept. 1st occupancy; houses sale or rent. HOWARD E. WHITING, 4 Brattle Street, Kir. 6502.

REPRESENTATION WANTED

SPRINGFIELD, MASS., Avon Co., has good territory for ambitious women; good commission. Room 311-145 State Street.

Rooms and Apts. To Let Vicinity N. Y. World's Fair

JACKSON HEIGHTS, N. Y., 33-16 81st St., Apt. 62-B—In garden apt., high, quiet; 2 double corner rooms, private bath; separately or en suite; single, double; $1-$1.25; 20 minutes Times Square, 10 minutes Fair; all trans.

ROOMS AND BOARD

WAKEFIELD, MASS. — Guest and vacation home, elderly people welcomed; quiet, pleasant environment; meals; near trains and bus. Crystal 1187-M.

ROOMS FOR TOURISTS

KENNEBUNK, ME., SMITH'S—Vacationing ideal for our guests; near beaches; golf, tennis; attractive rooms; restful location. Tel. 178.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON—Large cool living room type; fireplace, semi-private bath, roof garden. 32 Chestnut St., Lafayette 9066.

BROOKLINE, MASS., 29 Winchester Street—Single and double rooms, permanent guests or transients; innerspring mattresses; parking. Long. 8775.

hotel MINERVA
214 Huntington Avenue, Boston
Opp. The Mother Church
A convenient place to stop when in Boston
Single with Bath $2.00 to $3.00
Double with Bath $3.00 to $4.00
25th Year Monitor Advertising

N. Y. C., 200 W. 57th St.—Large front room adjoining bath; business woman; high-class apartment house. CI. 7-1836.

N. Y. C. 357 W. 55th St. (Apt. 5-H)—Nicely furnished, airy cool room; all transportation; kitchen privileges; new building. CO. 5-4975.

N. Y. C., 255 W. 90th St.—Modern, airy studio rooms, adjoining bath; single, double; excellent location. Apt. 11-A. Call evenings.

SALESMEN WANTED

SALESMAN for well-established novelty curtain line in N. Y. City; ability required to sell aggressively in competitive field; commission basis; small drawing; give details. HENRY W. PLANT CO., Passaic, N. J.

SEWING MACHINES

ANY MAKE sewing machine oiled, adjusted in home, $1.00. Agency New White or Domestic. Rotaries C. P. HOVEY, HAN 9600, Boston.

SHOE REPAIRING

ROYAL SHOE REPAIR
271 Mass. Ave., near Westland Ave. (Boston)
Expert Workmanship Hat Cleaning

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

BUSINESS MAN'S ASSISTANT or MANUFACTURER'S REPRESENTATIVE, possessing proven integrity, vision, initiative, adaptability and ambition; excellent diplomatic correspondent; broad experience, credit manager, sales promotion, public relations; married, 16 years of education; height 6 ft., weight 190 lbs.; personable appearance, excellent health, having mature judgment of age 44; exceptional references. Write Box B-35, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED-WOMEN

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Middle-aged lady, attendant, companion, or take charge of home; go anywhere; best of references. Write J. DUTCHER, c/o Doxsey, 817 Park Place.

NURSERY - governess, young, experienced, fond of children; tutoring, companion to older children-lady. Tel. MOnument 2-4021. Write Box G-13, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

SUMMER BOARD

PEAKS ISLAND, MAINE — Oceanic House, beautiful location; pleasant rooms, excellent meals; ideal for rest and study; near place of interest; $18-$25 per week.

SHADYKNOLL - Picturesque six acres near Rumson; fine ocean bathing, tennis, golf, riding, boating; excellent food; private baths; restricted; $18-$23; booklet. VANHORN, Fairhaven, N. J.

SUMMER RENTALS

DUXBURY, MASS., Partridge Road—5 rooms, all conveniences, nicely furnished; low rental; few minutes to beach. J. Mahoney, Stoughton, Mass. Tel. 69.

SAGAMORE BEACH, MASS.
For August, 7-room cottage, modern conveniences; near beach, fine view Cape Cod Bay and Canal. MRS. M. E. WOOD, 13 Church Street, Framingham Centre, Mass. Tel. 7243.

Massachusetts

ARLINGTON

Insecticides and Sprayers
Garden Hose and Lawn Sprinklers
Picnic Grills
R. W. Shattuck & Co.
444 MASS. AVENUE ARL. 0114

ARLINGTON HEIGHTS

DOUGLAS E. CURRIE
Texaco Marfak Lubrication
Tires Batteries Accessories
Tel. Arl. 4043 1211 Mass. Ave.

BELMONT

Paint Up and Fix Up
WAVERLEY HARDWARE AND SUPPLY COMPANY, INC.
SAM and DAD
350 Trapelo Road Belmont 1672
WAVERLEY, MASS

BOSTON—Dorchester

Is Frind Husband Particular About His Shirts? The Shirts in Our SPECIAL FAMILY SERVICE *Are Just Cause for Pride and the Cost Only $2 for 20 lbs.*
RELIANCE LAUNDRY
BLU 2600
The Blue Truck with the Bright Red Belt

BOSTON—Roslindale

Satisfaction Guaranteed at
Whyte's Laundry, Inc.
172 Roslindale Avenue, Roslindale
A Service for Every Household
A. SHIRLEY BROWN, Manager
TELEPHONE PARKWAY 6060

Parkway 0272
Flowers Telegraphed Anywhere—Any Time
E. C. ROGERS Flowers for All Occasions
15 Hillburn Place, Roslindale

BRAINTREE

For Cities Service Heating Oils
Call Granite 9500 or Hubbard 6300
Cities Service Oil Co.
Braintree, Mass.

H. Waldecker's Greenhouses
Potted Plants and Freshly Cut Flowers for All Occasions
37 Sampson Ave. Tel. Bra 0063

BROCKTON

Storey & Co.
READY TO WEAR APPAREL OF DISTINCTION
SPECIAL in our Basement
Our regular stock $3.95 Summer Dresses—Now $2.88
128-130 MAIN STREET

Ralph and Ruth Baker
SPECIALIZE IN
QUALITY FURNITURE
Ralph E. Baker Furniture Co.
610 MAIN STREET OPP. FOREST AVE.

Ford Tel. 3734
SYLVESTER & GILE
Brockton's Only Ford Dealer
389 Warren Ave., Brockton, Mass.

BROOKLINE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Com. 4330 8 a. m.-4:10 p. m., except Saturday and Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

BROOKLINE TRUST CO.
Three Offices
Coolidge Corner
Brookline Village
Washington Square
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

S. J. McNEILLY, INC.
Sales and Service
OLDSMOBILE—CADILLAC
LONGWOOD 0321-0322
Garage and Service for Your Car
639 HAMMOND ST., CHESTNUT HILL

FLOWERS
for All Occasions
ALICE B. MERRILL, Inc.
FLORIST
267 Harvard Street ASP 8600
Member F. T. D.

CAMBRIDGE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Bel. 2951 9 a. m.-1 p. m. except Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Luncheon, Dinners
Ice Cream, Candy
Harvard Square, Cambridge
Kir. 8681
Fayson Park, Belmont
Bel. 2265
Fiske's
Newton Center
Center New. 2183

Connections to All Boats and Trains
ARMSTRONG TRANSFER EX. CO.
271 Albany Street Liberty 7400
1400 Mass. Ave. Kirkland 8188
HARVARD SQUARE

HAYDEN, Incorporated
Formerly Fred Hayden
28 PALMER STREET TRO 2506
HOUSE PAINTING
INTERIOR and EXTERIOR
PAPER HANGING
Kalsomining, Graining and Glazing and Refinishing of Floors
Estimates Given

Cocomalt
For Cool Summer Drinks
Visit Our Delicatessen Department
SAGE'S
Harvard Square Belmont Center
Tro 2211 Bel. 4590

Brattle Square Florist
We Deliver Beautiful Flowers Anywhere
TRO. 9839 29 Brattle St.

FOR YOUR VACATION
A "permanent" you'll really like
The Wave Beauty Shoppe
7 Hudson St. Call Tro. 1603

Beacon Hill Furniture Polish
Advertised in The Christian Science Monitor
RUSSELL R. CAMERON
HARDWARE—PLUMBING
26 Brattle Street Tro. 6760

CENTERVILLE

DOUBTFIRES STORE
JOHN S. GOODWIN, Proprietor
Meats—Groceries—Vegetables
Fresh Fruits—Cut Flowers
Tel. Hyannis 183 No. Main St.

CONCORD

FUEL and RANGE OIL
Promptly Delivered
Concord Oil Co.
INC.
Cor. Main St. and Concord Pike
Tel. 800

'blue coal'
Coke—Stokers—Wood
CONCORD COAL & WOOD CO.
Sudbury Road Concord 110

DEDHAM

Personal Loans for Personal Needs at Low Cost
Loans up to $1000
NORFOLK COUNTY TRUST COMPANY
Member F. D. I. C.
Federal Reserve System

ZIEGLER'S MARKET
Meats—Groceries—Fish
Vegetables
Prompt Delivery Phone Ded. 0288
266 Bussey Street, East Dedham

Enjoy Wearing
Washable Dresses this Summer Correctly Laundered
Dedham Custom Laundry
Dedham 0108

Geishecker's
Jantzen's Swim Suits
Smart Summer Togs
577 High St. Ph. 0819 Dedham, Mass.

I. J. BOYES
Nu Blue Sunoco Gasoline
Expert Lubrication—Lee Tires and Accessories
BRIDGE AND PINE STS., DEDHAM, MASS.

FALL RIVER

McWhirr's
Fall River's Largest Department Store
Established 187

FITCHBURG

For Information regarding local advertisers phone 1160 9 a. m. to 12 m. daily except Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

F. H. Lane Company
CLOTHIERS
ARROW SHIRTS
Clipper Cram and Kuppenheimer Suits and Topcoats
Feather Weight Stetson Hats.
All at reasonable prices.

Women's Dresses and Coats for Summer
Latest styles and colors
KUPPENHEIMER CLOTHES FOR MEN
BARNEY ROSEN
706 Main Street Tel. 3133

One of New England's Outstanding Quality Furniture, Rug and Drapery Stores
Kidder & Davis
692-700 MAIN STREET

helen's
Vanity Fair Travel Underwear
Requires no ironing.
We invite your inspection.
381 MAIN STREET

Harper Method Shop
Telephone 3430
for a
Manicure, Marcel, or Permanent
The Harper Method Shampoo gives satisfaction
520 MAIN STREET—Second Floor

Fresh Blueberry Pies
Blueberry Muffins
Nice Variety of Summer Cookies
COTTAGE GARDEN
16 Putnam Street Tel. 3693

CLOVER HILL FARMS, Inc.
Our Chicken Dinners Are Very Popular
All of Our Meat Are Cooked to Order
King's Corner
No Leominster
Daily Delivery of Milk Cream Eggs

Be sure to put us on your shopping list for Housewares, Electrical, Plumbing and Building supplies.
Central Hardware Co.
621 Main Street Tel. 3970

FITCHBURG (Continued)

RED & WHITE
RED & WHITE
Raspberry and Strawberry Jam
One pound tumbler 19c

GLOUCESTER

COME and SEE SHOP Newtonville-E. Gloucester
COME and SEE SHOP
Newtonville and East Gloucester
THE RIGHT GIFT
For the Right Time at the Right Price

WILLIAM G. BROWN
1885 COMPANY 1940
The Department Store of the North Shore
Gloucester, Massachusetts

MORTON'S
Stationery and Gift Shop
GREETING CARDS
LENDING LIBRARY
108 MAIN ST., GLOUCESTER

GREENFIELD

RITA'S
Lunches, Ice Cream
Candies, Novelties
24 Federal St., Greenfield, Mass.

Begins Friday, July 12
WILSON'S
Storewide Midsummer Sale
JULY CLEARANCE
Reductions of 20% to 50%
WILSON'S
SPRINGFIELD BUILT GREENFIELD MANAGED GREENFIELD BUILT

HAVERHILL

Choice Meats
Home Smoked Ham and Bacon
Fresh and Cooked Meats
KIRSCHNER'S MEAT MARKET
10 Main Street Tel. 2543

WEST GARAGE
Repairs, Wheel Aligning, Washing, Motor Tune Up
Cars called for and delivered
73 Water Street Tel. 351

NEW YORK CLEANING & DYEING CO.
"When We Clean We Clean Clean"
Guaranteed Odorless Clean with Dupont "Tri-Clene" Process
Main St. at Monument Sq. Tel. 3647

ATHERTON'S
"Complete Home Furnishers"
"Over 40 years of faithful service"
"ON THE BRIDGE" HAVERHILL

"Under the Red Tile Roof"
Complete service for your car
GREEN & DREWETT
7-11 Kenoza Ave. Tel. 5310
Mobilgas

HINGHAM

Visit BICKFORD'S GIFT DEPARTMENT
SECOND FLOOR
Attractive Gifts for All Occasions
Lamps—Pottery—Trays
Lawn Furniture—Beach Toys
Gift Wrapped and Packed for Sending. No Extra Charge
Tel. Hing. 0180 On North Street

For Summer Refreshment
Cooling Ginger Ales and Sodas
Delicious Sundaes
Generous Ice Cream Cones
DYKEMAN'S DRUG STORE
For Delivery Service Call Hing. 0360-1277
At the Square At the Center

ANDERSON BROTHERS
INCORPORATED
O & C Picnic Products (Special):
1 Tin Potato Sticks 25c
1 Tin F. F. Onions—the two tins
Gay Acre Brand Chicken Spread—Delicious—Jars contain 4 oz. Jar 29c
Sardines from Sweden—Fancy Pack Two tins, 48c Tin 25c

HOLBROOK

CHEVROLET ■ OLDSMOBILE
HAMILTON'S GARAGE
PHONE RANDOLPH 0209
Cor. Plymouth and Weymouth Sts.

E. H. Allyn & Co.
INSURANCE
Of Every Description
AGENT—RALPH H. ARMSTRONG
Phoenix Building 598 Dwight St.

HOLYOKE

It's Smart to be comfortable
You'll love these
New WHITE Styles in
NATURAL BRIDGE SHOES
NAPOLEON BAIL
168 HIGH STREET
Superior Shoe Repairing

Let the Advertiser Know
that your patronage is in response to his advertising in The Christian Science Monitor.

HYANNIS

Specialist in Permanent Waving
René
Hairstylist and Coiffure Designer
Ph. Hyannis 772 3 Sherman Sq., Hyannis, Mass.

Colonial Candle Co.
of Cape Cod
One of New England's outstanding Gift Shops. Come and see our candles dipped. Ample parking space for customers.
232 MAIN STREET

LAWRENCE

Sale of Better BATHING SUITS
$4.88
Regularly $5.98—$6.98—$7.98
Sharkskins, Rayons, Jerseys, Printed Lastex
Second Floor
Cherry & Webb's

Real Estate and Insurance
F. M. & T. E. ANDREW
BAY STATE BUILDING

LEXINGTON

Colonial Garage, Inc.
Buick Dealer
1668 MASS. AVE. LEX. 0862
Complete Service on All Makes of Cars
OPEN 24 HOURS

R. E. SCRIBNER, Inc.
1770 MASS. AVENUE LEX. 0326
Choice Groceries Carefully selected
Meats and Poultry. Sea Foods.
Fresh Fruits and Vegetables
Birds Eye Prdducts

F. K. JOHNSON, INC.
Chevrolet—Oldsmobile
Used Cars With an O. K. That Counts
COMPLETE SERVICE on All Makes of Cars
Authorized GULF Dealer
39 BEDFORD STREET LEX 100

JOHN A. SELLARS DAIRY
Fresh Pasteurized
MILK and CREAM
From Our Own "Up to the Minute" Dairy
We Specialize in
Vitamin "D" Homogenized Milk
LEXINGTON 0017

"Over 36 Years of Uninterrupted Service to Lexington Residents"
FAIR OAKS DAIRY
H. DALRYMPLE
Distributors of
Quality Milk and Cream
Tel. Lex. 0384-M 3 Sheridan St.

PARTRIDGE'S
ICE CREAM and Fancy Ices
Bakery Goods, Oatmeal and Soy Bread, Nuts
Confectionery
1709 Mass. Ave. Tel. Lex. 0840

Keep the family happy and satisfied all summer long with quality fruit and vegetables.
Buy the best at the
ROYAL FRUIT STORE
1733 Mass. Ave. (next to Woolworth's)

SUMMER SALE
Dresses, Suits, Coats and Accessories
All greatly reduced
Miss Maclean's Specialty Shop
Opp. Arcade 1839 Mass. Ave.

CROQUET SETS
A popular game—New attractive Prices—3.98, 4.50, 6.50, 7.89 and 1.29. All packed in racks.
Herbert M. Lawrence
1777 Mass. Ave. Lex. 0300

Trade in Your Old Refrigerator
Towards a 1940 Frigidaire. 6 cu. ft., $114.75 delivered. You can use your old ice box or electric refrigerator as part payment. Up to 3 years to pay balance.
ROSS STORES

LOWELL

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Lowell 2-9748 8 a. m. to 12 m. Mondays. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Pollards
A. G. POLLARD COMPANY
MERRIMACK STREET
LOWELL, MASS.

Morse & Beals
FLORISTS
66 MERRIMACK STREET
PHONE 8456

CHERRY & WEBB'S
Give your precious furs the care they deserve
Cherry & Webb's operates the *only* CERTIFIED COLD FUR STORAGE VAULTS in Lowell.
Phone 7661. A Bonded Messenger will call for your coat.

LYNN

Men! Sale of
WHITE SHIRTS
Fine quality broadcloth shirts with attached collars. Usually you'd pay $1.65 for this quality! A Goddard Bros. Feature at $1.19
ORDER BY PHONE IF YOU WISH
JUST CALL LY 2-3737
Goddard Bros
Market Street, Lynn, Massachusetts

Lonvals
The Man's Store for Men's Wear
Choicest Wearing Apparel
Moderately Priced
328 UNION STREET

MALDEN

For Information regarding local advertisers phone Malden 3708-W 9 to 10 a. m. and 5 to 7 p. m. daily, except Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ROSE WESSEL, Prop.
FUR SHOP
Have your fur coat remodeled early. Prices are more reasonable.
488 Main St., Malden
Opp. Baptist Parish House
Open eves. No telephone.

Russo's RESTAURANT
for Appetizing Meals and Delicious Candy and Pastry
424 Main Street, Malden Tel. 5200
61 High Street, Medford Tel. Mystic 5252

WILFRED BEAUTY SHOPPE

For Personal Service, Quiet and Restful Atmosphere. Moderate Prices
82 Pleasant St., Malden
Tel. 0465-W

JOHN R. SHEPHERD
311 Pleasant Street, Malden, Mass.
JENNEY GASOLINE
U. S. TIRES
BATTERIES CHARGED

New Summer Vacation Togs
Bathing Suits, Sun Suits, Slack Suits, Children's Wearing Apparel
B & S CHILDREN'S BAZAAR
99 Pleasant Street, Malden

MARLBORO

BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
BABCOCK'S MARKET
Meats—Groceries—Fish—Fruit Vegetables
Main at E. Main Street Tel. 152

Marlboro Buick Co.
Authorized Buick Dealers
Complete garage and service station equipment. Parts, supplies, accessories.
Tel. 1125 "Buick's the Beauty!" 102 East Main St.

MEDFORD

Medford Central Market
Groceries, Meats, Fish
FRUIT AND VEGETABLES
The Reliable Store with Reasonable Prices
TELEPHONE MYSTIC 3630 20 SALEM ST. TERMS CASH

MELROSE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Melrose 1097-R 9 a. m. to 12 m. daily, except Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

'blue coal'
HOUSEHOLD FUEL CORP.
Melrose 0649
Crystal 1680

17 Pounds of Snowy Laundry $2.05
Called for, washed and ironed, and delivered to your home
Telephone Ston. 0407
New Method Laundry
22 Gould Street Stoneham, Mass

OUR GARDEN SHOP
158 ESSEX STREET

Come in, browse around. There is no parking problem on Essex Street.
Fertilizer—Seeds
Garden Tools—Coal—Oil
C. B. & F. H. GOSS Inc.
Tel. 0794—0795

DE SOTO PLYMOUTH
Sales and Service
Daniels LeSaffre Motors
Phone 1428 897 Main Street
May We Serve You?

The Casey Florist Company
93 Maple Street Since 1869
For unsurpassed values in first quality flowers and plants
CALL MELROSE 0123
"Largest retail greenhouses in Greater Boston"

NEEDHAM

Fuel Oil Range Oil
Willett & Chadwick Coal Co.
'blue coal'—N. E. Coke
Holland Furnace System of Heating
Oil Burners
1036 Great Plain Avenue
Phone 1618—0810 Nor.

Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

NEW BEDFORD

STAR STORE
New Bedford, Mass.
Annual Sale
PENOBSCOT SHEETS and PILLOW CASES

Gulf Hill Dairy
Grade A Milk, Buttermilk, Heavy Cream, Ice Cream
Gulf Hill Parlors
596 Pleasant St., New Bedford, Mass.
So. Dartmouth, Mass.
Luncheon, Dinner, Afternoon Tea
Fancy Pastries
Schrafft's Candies

La France
Jeweler
Fine Watches and Diamonds
763 PURCHASE STREET
NEW BEDFORD, MASS.
Repairs of all kinds will be given my personal attention

Cherry's
THE WOMAN'S STORE
NEW BEDFORD

JAMES E. LILLEY
Quality Meats and Groceries
Including many brands nationally advertised in the Monitor
271 Cedar St., Cor. Parker St. Dial 2-2212
Prompt Delivery

NEW BEDFORD STEAM DYE HOUSE
Cleaners and Dyers
690 Pleasant St., opp. Post Office
Dial 6-8261 and 6-8262

NEWBURYPORT

D. CASHMAN
Hardware — Paint
Garden Supplies
Your Business Is Appreciated
Tel. 332 30 State Street

NEWTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone CENter Newton 2841-J 9 a. m.-5 p. m. daily, except Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Established 40 Years in Newton
T. B. HAFFEY CO.
UPHOLSTERERS and MATTRESS MAKERS
DRAPERIES
Cor. Washington St. and Centre Ave.
New No. 1091-W

Time and Labor Saving
ELECTRIC APPLIANCES
Well-known Makes May Be Purchased on Our Budget Plan
Demonstration Without Obligation
MOORE and MOORE, Inc.
361 Center Street New. No. 8072

NEWTON CENTER

FUEL OIL
COAL—COKE
Cen. New. 3810 Wes. New. 2500
B. S. HATCH CO.

NEWTONVILLE

Star Market Co.
FANCY FRESH NATIVE BROILERS
2½ lb. average
Lb. 25c
304 Walnut Street New. No. 8400

BON ARTS SHOP
28 S. WALNUT STREET
HOSTESS GIFTS
Summer Shop—The Oriel
75 Rocky Neck Avenue
East Gloucester

Enjoy Wearing Washable Dresses This Summer, Correctly laundered.
Dedham Custom Laundry
Dedham 0108

PITTSFIELD

The
AGRICULTURAL NATIONAL BANK
OF PITTSFIELD
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corp.

PITTSFIELD MILK EXCHANGE, Inc.
Highest Quality Dairy Products, Pasteurized Milk and Cream
DELICIA Ice Cream
FRANK A. CARROLL, Mgr.
120 Francis Avenue Tel 2-1561

Electroday Ranges
$109.50 to $149.50
SEARS, ROEBUCK & CO.
539 North Street Dial 6488

ANNA FERGUSON ELSIE FAIT
The Ernest Beauty Shoppe
HAIRDRESSING
Specializing in Ladies Hairdressing
45 EAST ST., BUTLER BLOCK
TEL. OFFICE 2-1151 RES. 2-0036

SEE NEXT PAGE

MASSACHUSETTS

PITTSFIELD (Continued)

Walk-Over Shoes
For Men and Women
WALK-OVER SHOE STORE
190 North Street

Dodge and Plymouth Cars and Dodge Trucks
Sales and Service
Shapiro Motors
Mr. Harold Haywood, Mgr.
Dial 8255 631 North St. Open Eves.

FOR UNIFORM PERFORMANCE in any weather use
American Gas and Oils
AMERICAN AMOCO GAS
Elm St. Garage
A. W. Miner, Prop.
Tel. 2-4949
Cor. Elm and Newell Sts.

KULDA'S
Exclusive Agency for
VELVET ICE CREAM
38 North Street

GEORGE L. MACK
Jeweler
Watch and Clock Repairing
26 Dunham St. Dial 6996

QUINCY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Granite 3337-M, 8:30 a. m.-11 a. m. daily except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

THRIFTICHECK SERVICE — GRANITE TRUST CO. — GRANITE TRUST COMPANY QUINCY
Open a No Minimum Balance Checking Acct.
Checks 7½c
GRANITE Trust Company Quincy
Member F D I C

Richard D. Chase & Co.
Established 1887
GENERAL INSURANCE SERVICE
Savings Bank Building GRA. 2100

DUSTPROOFED 'blue coal' CLEERCOAL
NEW ENGLAND COKE
by a modern method
FUEL OILS
STOKERS
OIL BURNERS
RALPH COAL CO.
33 Weston Avenue, Wollaston Pres. 0839

Dorothy Benham
Quincy
1233 Hancock Street
MILLINERY
Arlington, 663 Mass. Ave.
Malden, 147 Pleasant St.
Waltham, 433 Moody St.

Have your smart SUMMER WHITES laundered at
OLD COLONY
LAUNDERERS CLEANSERS
Pres. 5000

The Sign of Quality Since 1899
FOY'S MARKETS, Inc.
THE STREAMLINER SUPER MARKET
60 Franklin Street
Also
1177 Hancock Street
Pre. 1234

READING

Town of Reading, Mass.
MUNICIPAL LIGHT DEPT.
MERCHANDISE STORE
dealers in
ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES
for the home
25 HAVEN STREET TEL. READING 1340

NEW LOCATION
MAIN, Corner HAVEN ST.
Charles L. Thorndike

TORRE'S PAVILLION
Reading and Wakefield Line
FUDGE RIPPLE ICE CREAM

Texaco Products
Gas, Oil, Complete Lubrication are offered with a friendly smile at
Johnson's Service Station
1213 North Main St. Tel. Rea. 1215

SHARON

Home is no place for the family washing.
Foxboro Laundry Co.
"CAREFUL LAUNDERERS"
Service in Sharon, Norwood, Canton and Walpole
TELEPHONE FOXBORO 54

Charles H. Nutting, Jr.
INSURANCE
8 Shepherd Court
Telephone Sharon 2181

"Scotty's"
SHELL
Range and Fuel Oil
Complete Garage Service
ARTHUR L. SCOTT
88 POND STREET SHARON 2081

MASSACHUSETTS

SHARON (Continued)

JOHN COLANERI
TAILOR and CLEANSER
Post Office Square Tel. 2091

HARE'S Golden Guernsey MILK
From Glen Rock Farm herd of pure-bred Guernsey Cows Accredited under state and federal supervision PHONE SHARON 2191

SOMERVILLE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Somerset 5883 10 a. m.-12 m. and 5-6 p. m., daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

J. A. MARSH COAL CO.
OIL BURNERS
Fuel Oil—N. E. Coke
38-40 Park St. Som. 0319

LIFE AUTOMOBILE — 17 COLLEGE AVE. PHONE SOM 0781 — FIRE ACCIDENT — Realtors WEDGWOOD Insurance — A.B.&L.K. DAVIS SQUARE SOMERVILLE MASS. — PLATE GLASS BURGLARY — COMPENSATION LIABILITY

★Star Market Co.★
Be Thrifty! Buy Quality!
Food Dollars go farther on quality foods.
See the big week end saving at Somerville's food store.
401 Highland Ave. at Davis Square

BELDEN & SNOW
The Men's Wear Stores
Davis Sq. — Union Sq.
and
439 Mass. Ave., Arlington

S. POSSICK CO.
Furniture and Upholstering
Complete Line of Furniture and Rugs
Slip Covers Made to Order
389 Summer St., Davis Sq., Som. 0746

ROSE HARDWARE CO.
GEORGE ROSE, Prop.
Magoun Square · Prospect 1095-6-7
See our complete line of equipment for Fishing, Vacation or Picnics

SPRINGFIELD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3-1817 1 p. m.-5 p. m. daily except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

DREIKORN'S
"Orange Wrap"
BREAD
DREIKORN'S BAKERY
792 STATE STREET

R-U-G-S
Steam Cleaned, Shampooed, Repaired and Stored—Feathers and Bedding Renovated
Springfield Steam Carpet Cleaning Co.
504 St. James Avenue Tel. 2-8113
F. M SAVAGE, Prop.

AVON Products Co.
Local Office
145 State St., Room 311
Phone 2-5935

Call me for personal insurance service—
CHARLES W. GOWEN
Ludlow, Mass.
Office, Dial 8611
Residence Dial 4-7294

Lowe Brothers
SPRINGFIELD PAINT STORE
87-89 State Street, Below Main
PAINTS and VARNISHES
Quality Unsurpassed Since 1870

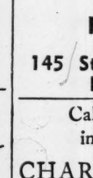
TAUNTON

Buy Your AWNINGS
at
Pierce Hardware Co.
15 Main St., Taunton, Mass.

WALTHAM

Waltham Coal Co.
Main and Lexington Streets
Clean Coal Careful Teamsters
Prompt Delivery
Anderson Florists
Flowers of Distinction
210 MOODY STREET, WALTHAM
Tel. 1843

WATERTOWN



Unexpected Guests!
—no bother or extra expenses —with the "CREAM-TOP" bottle.
If you've not seen it, call Mid 3818 and the routeman will gladly demonstrate it to you.
C. L. WOODLAND
53 Waverley Ave.
Tel. Mid. 3818

WELLESLEY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Wellesley 1738.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

MASSACHUSETTS

WELLESLEY (Continued)

Mobilubrication Certified
ROBERT G. SMITH GARAGE
Washington at Kingsbury Street
Telephone Wel. 1276 or 1578
Let us condition your car for Summer driving—"Bumper to Bumper"

WELLESLEY HILLS

RIVERDALE MARKET
Our Motto
Quality and Service
1 Forest Street, Wellesley Hills
Phone Wel. 1660—1661

WEYMOUTH

RHINES LUMBER CO.
Rough and Finish Lumber
Windows and Doors
Floors and Cabinet Work
148 Commercial St. Phone Wey. 1640
Weymouth Mass.

WINCHESTER

Carroll Perfumer
Perfumes—Cosmetics
529 Main St. Tel. Win. 2563-W

Pike's Auto Service
Dependable, Complete Repairing and Cheerful Service
CITIES SERVICE GASOLINE
674 Main St., Winchester Tel. 1157

WINTHROP

Daily Always on Time
CLEANSERS
TAILORS · FURRIERS
Winthrop, Mass. Tel. Ocean 1990

Announcement
LANG'S SHOE STORE
Now Located at 6 Somerset Ave.
PHONE OCEAN 1281

EVERYBODY'S CASH MARKET, Inc.
4 Bartlett Road Ocean 1520

Legs Lamb, Genuine Spring	29c lb.
Middle Rib Corned Beef, mildly cured	17c lb.
Vegetables—Special: 1 Lb. Tomatoes, 1 Cucumber, 1 Head Native Iceberg Lettuce	All for 19c

European Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/5 a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information. Clarence House, 4, Central Buildings, Westminster, London, S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 9691.
Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address and letters addressed to Box BCM/CSM, London, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

SEAFORD, Sussex. "Hughenden"—Five minutes Christian Science church, shops, station; overlooking sea; noted cuisine; separate tables; moderate terms

DRESSMAKING

BRIGHTON 5.—MADAME HARMAN—High-class dressmaker and costumier, 72, Old Shoreham Rd., Brighton 5. Phone Preston 4554.

HOUSES FOR SALE

CAMBERLEY — Two-storied modern house; radiators; residential district; open outlook; pretty garden; garage; for sale much reduced price. BM/VRTD, London.

CARDIFF, Wales—Desirable house, central, suitable for conversion into flats. Box W-1586, BCM/CSM, London

PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED

HOVE, Sussex — 1-2 spacious bed-sitting rooms (gas fires), with breakfast, supper, 2 gns.; refined, quiet; near sea; gardens; central JEAN, 105a, Lansdowne Place.

SUSSEX DOWNS—Guests received; modern conveniences; lovely views; peaceful; from 3 gns. Miss Clarke, Peverell, High Salvington, Worthing.

WALES 'NANTGARW HOUSE,' near Cardiff—Christian Scientists welcomed for restful holidays. Tel.: Taff's Well 57

WORTHING—A few paying guests received in private home, best residential part; moderate terms 10 Cowper Road

ROOMS TO LET

SUTTON Surrey—Furnished room; home of good taste and peace; close station and church. Box W-1585, BCM/CSM, London.

TO LET

SURREY—Upper floor, private house, furnished; pleasantly situated in good neighborhood; large sitting-room, bedroom fitted basin, modern kitchen, use of bathroom; terms moderate; view by appointment. 74 Bodley Rd., New Malden. MALden 1476.

England

BEDFORD

PHONE 2706
James Turner & Sons
(BEDFORD) LTD.
Complete House Furnishers
Curtain Fabrics and Cretonnes
Loose Covers, Cut and Made by Experts
Lime Street and Arcade, Bedford
Telegrams: Furnishing Bedford

BEXHILL-ON-SEA

J. W. D. BURGESS
FAMILY GROCERS
PROVISION MERCHANTS
Local Fruit and Vegetables
Fresh Daily
Orders Collected and Goods Delivered to all parts of town and district
TOWN HALL SQUARE Phone Bexhill 120

J. Arscott Ltd
BAKERS AND CONFECTIONERS
Light Luncheons Afternoon Teas
45-47 St. Leonards Road Tel. 408
51-53 Devonshire Road Tel. 405

Longley's
DRAPERS
Noted for Household Linens and Blankets
Devonshire Rd. Ph. Bexhill 390

ENGLAND

BEXHILL-ON-SEA (Continued)

ERNEST SHEATHER
P. A. I.
Auctioneer, Estate Agent and Valuer
The Only Local Estate Agent a Native of the Town Over 40 Years' Experience
14 ST LEONARD'S ROAD
BEXHILL-ON-SEA TEL 351

BIRMINGHAM

Everything for Ladies
Gowns, Coats, Woollies, Underwear, Corsets, Millinery, Hosiery, Gloves, Fashion Accessories, House Linens, Down Quilts, Soft Furnishings and Silk, Woollen and Rayon Fabrics.

Packhams
BIRMINGHAM
Millinery, Gowns, Furs
CAL. 2628

Designs
575 Moseley Road, Birmingham
Tel. Cen. 5727 32 Gt. Western Arcade

ASHMORES
Owner Mrs. Marsh
GOOD SHOES
All Prices
BAGS SLIPPERS STOCKINGS

BOSCOMBE

TOMORROW MAY BE RAIN-DAY
KENDALL
UMBRELLAS & RAINCOATS
662 Christchurch Road, Boscombe.
79 and 166 Old Christchurch Road, Bournemouth

BOURNEMOUTH

Harvey Nichols & Co.
LIMITED
(of Knightsbridge, London)
COMMERCIAL ROAD
BOURNEMOUTH
Removal Experts, Decorators
Complete House Furnishers
Carpet and Curtain Specialists
China, Glass, Ironmongery, etc.

W. H. Smith & Son Ltd.
Newsagents, Booksellers, Stationers Librarians, Fancy Goods Dealers
Agents for the famous Poole Pottery
Old English Luncheon and Tea Rooms
THE SQUARE BOURNEMOUTH
and 58 WESTOVER ROAD
Phone Bournemouth 3888—3889

AISH & CO.
Yelverton Road, Bournemouth
ELECTRICAL CONTRACTORS
for Lighting, Heating and Power
Advice and Estimates Free
Tel. 3700

Wilsons Ltd
LADIES' FASHIONS
62, 64, 66 Old Christchurch Road. Tel. Bournemouth 439. Also at 626, 628 Christchurch Road. Tel. Boscombe 321

Anderson & McAuley Ltd.
Household Linen, Down Quilts, Blankets, Fancy Linen, Handkerchiefs. Hosiery and Lingerie.
The Leading Specialist House
Gervis Place, Bournemouth

BEAUTIFUL GIFTS
SILVER, JEWELLERY, LEATHER, GLASS SPECIALITY—RINGS and WATCHES
Reliable Repairs
MEADERS LTD
643-5-7 CHRISTCHURCH RD. BOSCOMBE
Also at 19 Southbourne Grove

GRACE BROS.
Radio Specialists and Electrical Engineers
6, POST OFFICE BUILDINGS, WINTON
Tel. Winton 1881
Agents for all Leading Makes of Radio. Specialists in S. W. reception. All Electrical Appliances stocked and repairs promptly executed.

Bournemouth's Premier FURNISHING STORE
L. J. Allen Ltd
THE QUADRANT TEL. 512

JUDD
97A POOLE ROAD, WESTBOURNE
52 BOURNEMOUTH ROAD, PARKSTONE
Coal, Anthracite, Coke
TEL. BOURNEMOUTH 959

BRIGHTON and HOVE

ANDERSON and McAULEY LTD.
62 & 63 EAST STREET BRIGHTON
Specialists in
HOUSEHOLD & FANCY LINENS
BLANKETS · DOWN QUILTS
HANDKERCHIEFS · HOSIERY
LINGERIE · KNITWEAR & GOWNS

CORSETS, BELTS and BRASSIERES
of All Kinds
ELASTIC and SPORTS WEAR
Experienced and Reliable Service
Fitting Room. ALL PRICES MODERATE
MRS M RUDLEDGE
12 Western Road, Brighton

WILLIAM HILL (Hove) LTD.
High-Class Millinery
GOWNS
JUVENILE OUTFITTING
FURNISHING

ENGLAND

BRISTOL

The Sir HERBERT BARKER Shoe
AS DESIGNED AND WORN BY Sir HERBERT BARKER
63 Queen's Road Massingham Bristol 8
• BOOKLET ON REQUEST

INEXPENSIVE WASHING FROCKS and SWIM SUITS
Jolly & Son Ltd.
BRISTOL

Brooks of Bristol
DYERS and DRY CLEANERS

BRUNNER'S CAFÉ
Union Street, Bristol Phone 24453
Morning Refreshments
Light, Vegetarian Luncheons
Teas
New Branch Cake Shop
QUEEN'S COURT, near Victoria Rooms, Clifton. Phone 36787

BROMLEY

Telephone RAVENSBOURNE 4167
W. & E. WHEATLEY
(E. J. and V. E. King)
THE BROADWAY
63 HIGH STREET, BROMLEY
Ladies' Underwear Baby Linen
Hosiery Children's Outfitting

For High Class Jewellery Watches and Clocks
E. W. PAYNE
(Bromley) Ltd.
GOLD AND SILVERSMITHS
High Street, Bromley, Beckenham
Phone RAV. 0502

For Diamond and Gem Jewellery
P. H. EDE
Distinctive Jewellers
We specialise in repairs
116 HIGH STREET, BROMLEY
Phone Ravensbourne 2768

SAFE REMOVALS
By a firm of sixty years' experience. Our reputation for cheapness, competence and careful packing is deservedly earned. Let us give you a free estimate.
PYRKE'S
123, High St., Bromley Rav. 2601-2

CAMBERLEY

W. G. PAICE SURREY DAIRY
Park Street, Opposite the Church
for
ALL HIGH CLASS DAIRY PRODUCE
Deliveries Twice Daily

J. H. ROBERTS & CO.
Antiques Licensed Valuers
Cabinet Making and Upholstering
Specialists in Curtains and Loose Covers
HIGH STREET, CAMBERLEY
PHONE 303 CAMBERLEY

CAMBRIDGE

High-Class Bakers Tel. 2062

W. H. Pratt & Son
(W. PEARSON PRATT, PROPRIETOR)
Awarded Cups and Medals
Halifax Road Bakery, Cambridge

Robert Sayle & Co Ltd
CAMBRIDGE 4288
THE LEADING DRAPERS
FURNISHERS and SILK MERCERS
Agents for Jaeger, Wolsey, Pesco, Gossard, Chilprufe, etc.

RADIO RECEIVERS
Any Make Supplied. Good Service. Batteries, etc.
ALLIN'S
42, Sidney Street

Kendall
UMBRELLAS & RAINCOATS
FORE ARM YOU AGAINST WET-WEATHER FORECASTS
35, Petty Cury, Cambridge.
5, Market Place, Peterborough

CHELTENHAM

DIAMOND LAUNDRY
"De Luxe" and "Homestic" Services
PHONE 2146

COTSWOLD CHEESE
Made at Cirencester. Delicious Flavour
The Gloucestershire Dairy & Creamery Ltd.
Promenade Phone Dairy 3093
Pittville Street Creamery 2333
(Also Cirencester and Stroud)

SHIRERS & LANCES Ltd.
FURNITURE
LINENS—FASHIONS
Promenade and Clarence Street
TEL. 2061

BRUNNER'S
Café
Luncheons
Teas
Continental Cakes
Home Made Chocolates
23 and 25 CLARENCE STREET
(Also King's Square, Gloucester)

CROWBOROUGH

CARR & CO.
2 BROADWAY
Groceries and Provision Merchants
TEL. 62

ENGLAND

CROYDON PURLEY and District

Good morn-ing ev-ry bod-y
Old Dutch Cleanser
HOCKEY & BRIMACOMBE
The Addiscombe and Shirley
GROCERS
For the Nationally Advertised Items in this paper.

The HOUSE *of* SAVAAGE
George Street, Croydon
for
Furniture, Carpets, Curtains and Interior Painting and Decorating

HARROW

The Gingerbread House
9a College Road
Harrow
Phone Harrow 1760
"The Homemade Cake Shop and Tea-room of Character individuality and Variety. Catering of every description. Special attention to post orders.

HASTINGS and ST. LEONARDS-ON-SEA

LEWIS HYLAND & CO.
Outfitters for Men and Boys
Competent Service
Agent for Burberry Coats
Queens Road and London Road
Tel. 1068 Tel. 1070

For a Few Shillings
Kendall's
make Old Umbrellas FINE NEW FELLAS!
38 Robertson Street, Hastings.
4 Sandgate Road, Folkestone.
50 Terminus Road, Eastbourne.

IPSWICH

ENGAGEMENT and WEDDING
RINGS
CROYDON & SONS
50 and 52 Tavern Street, Ipswich
Telephone 4116

FASHIONS MENSWEAR
Harder & Son Ltd.
LINENS FURNITURE
FREDERIC CORDER & SON LTD. IPSWICH

KINGSTON and SURBITON

HIDE & Co. LTD.
THE MARKET PLACE
Renowned for Quality and Service since Reign of George II. for everything in
FASHIONS and FURNISHINGS
Tel. Kingston 3181 (5 lines)

PERSONAL ATTENTION
HIGH CLASS WORK
Mrs MIDDLETON'S SURBITON LAUNDRY
ELMBRIDGE 1181 HOOK RD. SURBITON
EXCELLENT SERVICE FOR DRY CLEANING

Bentalls
KINGSTON ON THAMES
ENGLAND'S WONDER STORE
• 150 DEPARTMENTS
• PRESENT STAFF OVER 2000
• A NON-COMBINE STORE
• A MAGNIFICENT ESCALATOR HALL
KINgston 1001

OXFORD

Elliston & Cavell Ltd.
OXFORD
OXFORD'S MODERN STORE

PAIGNTON

A. P. BLACKBEARD
Expert Foot Fitter
236 Torquay Road,
Preston, Paignton. Tel. 82364
Boots and shoes made to order

BRAUND of PAIGNTON
GOWNS—MILLINERY
Lincoln Bennett and Reslaw Models

PINNER

THOMAS BROS.
For Drapery, Outfitting and Millinery
HATS MADE TO ORDER
Chilprufe and Rational Underwear
35 and 37 High Street Phone Pinner 80

PLYMOUTH

COME TO
Pophams
THE WEST COUNTRY SHOPPING RENDEZVOUS
When you want anything to wear that is new and fashionable or anything for your home that is reliable and artistic.
Redford Street Phone 2303 Plymouth

POOLE and District

Walters & Co.
(PARKSTONE) LTD.
New and Used Cars
Repairs—Tuition
Parkstone Hall Garage Tel. 705-6

ENGLAND

PORTSMOUTH and SOUTHSEA

Over 60 Depts.
Fashions, Furnishings
AT YOUR SERVICE
Ladies' and Men's Hairdressing, Rest and Writing Rooms, Library, Golf School, Restaurant, Servants' Agency and Travel Bureau
Handleys of Southsea Phone 2241

JOHN DYERS
60 DEPARTMENTS OF FASHIONS, FURNISHING AND MAN'S SHOP
KINGS ROAD
Tel. SOUTHSEA 2323

RICHMOND and District

Head Office and Bottling Dairies, Princes Street, Richmond. Branches at ST. MARGARETS, KEW, SHEEN, BARNES, PUTNEY and EALING.
Hornby & Clarke's Dairies
Local Farm PETERSHAM
PRODUCERS of CERTIFIED MILK FROM GUERNSEY COWS

VISITING RICHMOND?
then you must include the
"ORIGINAL SHOP FOR MAIDS OF HONOUR"
Historically famed for "Maids of Honour" Cakes and noted for its delightful Restaurant and Tea Room
3 HILL STREET, RICHMOND, SURREY
"OPEN ON SUNDAYS"

Kendall
82 Branches
THE UMBRELLA AND RAINCOAT SPECIALISTS
21, George Street, Richmond.
22, Thames Street, Kingston.
11, The Broadway, Ealing, W. 5.

Wright Bros Ltd
RICHMOND. SURREY
THE LEADING DRAPERS & HOUSE FURNISHERS IN THE DISTRICT
EARLY CLOSING DAY-WEDNESDAY

Williamsons Ltd.
26 George St. Tel. Richmond 3384/5
GROCERIES and PROVISIONS
Branches at:
TWICKENHAM
TEDDINGTON

SEVENOAKS

URIDGE'S STORES
SEVENOAKS
QUALITY VALUE SERVICE

J. H. LORIMER
STATIONER, BOOKSELLER and FANCY GOODS DEALER
Depot for All Fountain Pens
HIGH ST.
SEVENOAKS 840
Use Stephens Ink and Gripfix

SOUTHAMPTON

Wilsons Ltd
LADIES' FASHIONS
ABOVE BAR
SOUTHAMPTON 4788

SUTTON COLDFIELD

DODD'S DRAPERY STORES
82, Parade, Sutton Coldfield
Underwear for Ladies and Children. General Drapery of every description.
WOOLS and HABERDASHERY
Tel. Sut. 1856

JAMES WALKER
Chemist
We specialize in all makes of perfumery, etc.
Agents for COTY YARDLEY INNOXA, etc
Parade, Sutton Coldfield
Phone SUT. 2021

SUTTON—Surrey

C. H. MOSS
Family Butcher
Purveyor of Finest Scotch Meat
Chilled Beef and Canterbury Lamb
Phone VIGILANT 3777 or 6775
5, The Pavement Grove Rd., Sutton

Take Eleveneses, Luncheon and Tea in
Shinners Delightful Restaurant
SHINNERS LTD.
HIGH STREET SUTTON

TONBRIDGE

FASHIONS, FABRICS, FURNISHINGS
"The Attractive Place to Shop"
3, 5 and 7 High St.
Frank East THE CENTRE OF FASHION TONBRIDGE
Phone 93

TORQUAY

Edward Henry Sermon
High-Class Gem Work
JEWELLER and SILVERSMITH
Emblem Jewellery
10 VICTORIA PARADE 10

ENGLAND

TORQUAY (Continued)

BESSELL
41 Fleet Street, Torquay
Underwear—Knitwear
Hosiery
Household Linen and Fabrics

CHARLES M. BISHOP A.M.I.M.E. M.I.M.T.
Automobile Engineer and Agent
THE SERVICE GARAGE
ELLACOMBE (Near Schools)
TORQUAY
Complete Overhauls and Repairs

CARNELLIS LTD.
21 Fleet Street, Torquay
Florist—Fruiterer
Wedding Boquets, etc.
PHONE 3305

For Everything
ELECTRICAL
Refrigeration Specialists
SYDNEY TRUSCOTT LTD.
45 Fleet Street, Torquay Ph. 3403

COSY CORNER CAFE
1 FLEET STREET Phone 2652
Restaurant
and
Cooked Meat Counter

HAIRDRESSING
For Ladies and Gentlemen
Maison Stephens et Cie Ltd.
66 UNION ST., TORQUAY Ph. 2609

W. A. TOLLEY
HOSIER and SHIRTMAKER
3 TORWOOD STREET, TORQUAY
Burberry and Aquascutum Depot.
Phone 3501

TROULANS LTD.
1 Strand, Torquay
(The only local address)
Suppliers of all types of Scientific instruments, magnifying glasses, barometers, binoculars, etc.
PHONE 3884
(Branches, Exeter, Plymouth and Honiton)

TUNBRIDGE WELLS

Walter C. Raiswell
KENT COUNTY STORES
Provisions, Household Requisites, Fruit, Flowers, Vegetables, and also Crosse & Blackwell's Products
21 and 22 Mount Pleasant, Tunbridge Wells—Phone 662

RAWSONS
J. RAWSON & SONS LTD
Automobile Engineers
MOUNT PLEASANT
Authorised Sales and Service
Depot for AUSTIN, MORRIS, RILEY, VAUXHALL
PHONE 1460-1

Mount Pleasant, Tunbridge Wells.
144, Holborn, London, E. C. 1.
Kendall
UMBRELLAS & RAINCOATS

MAISON ARTHUR
Permanent Waving
Eugene or MacDonald
by Experts Only
30 High Street Phone 352

WORTHING

JORDAN and COOK
LIMITED
ARTISTIC
House Furnishers
35-37-39 SOUTH ST., WORTHING
Why go to London when We are here?
Also
The Leading Estate Agents for Worthing and District

Phone 263 Phone 263
LAMBERT'S
COSTUMIERS, FURRIERS
LADIES' KNITWEAR
HOSIERY AND MILLINERY
23 to 27 The Broadway, Worthing
100 Fur Coats, Capes and Coatees in stock
Estimates for Remodels and Coats made to order.
Furs received for cold storage

82 BRANCHES
Fresh from the factory
KENDALL
UMBRELLAS & RAINCOATS
5, The Arcade, Worthing.
14, Western Road, Brighton

Wales

CARDIFF

STEPHEN S. SHAIL
Decorator and Electrical Contractor
113 MERTHYR ROAD
WHITCHURCH, CARDIFF
Telephone: Whitchurch 424

KELLY'S
"THE GROCERS"
Whitchurch, Phone 882
"The Home of Pure Food"
KELLY'S STORES, Whitchurch

Phone 337 *Established 1857*
W. J. METTERS
TAILOR
26, CHARLES ST., CARDIFF

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

The Penny Tip

(News-Dispatch)

Michigan City, Ind.

It still pays to do work well.

It paid a kind, considerate young lady at a popular Michigan resort not long ago.

The girl—call her Joan—worked at a fine, resort hotel. She was a waitress in the dining room.

Early in the season a rather elderly man registered at the hostelry and began eating in the dining room.

Another girl served him the first day and when she gathered up the dishes after the meal she found her tip.

It was one penny—and not a bright, new penny either.

"Look," she said scornfully to her co-workers. "Look what that tightwad left."

They were all as scornful—all but one, Joan.

Next day when the man came in all the girls stayed away from his table. He waited patiently for some time. Joan, at the moment, was extremely busy—but she found time to take his order and serve it.

His tip was a penny.

Next day the circumstances were precisely the same. All the girls avoided the man's table with infinite care. But he didn't wait long. Joan reached him as quickly as possible and offered a cheery:

"Good evening. How are you tonight!"

He returned the smile, ordered, ate—and left a penny tip.

This guest stayed there most of the season. He ate three meals a day in the hotel dining room. Joan served every one. They became quite friendly as the weeks went by. But it didn't change the tip. It was always one cent. Joan, more as a lark than anything else, saved them.

Near the end of the season the man came in as usual, ate his meal and then beckoned to Joan.

"Young lady," he said, "I've been eating here all summer. You have been very kind. I knew the second day that the other waitresses were avoiding me.

"But your kind and cheerful service didn't vary one bit all season, no matter how frequently I tipped only a penny."

Joan smiled.

"It's my job to serve. Tips are nice—but they never should be so important as all that."

"You're right. Now tell me, Joan! Do you know how many pennies I have given you?"

"Yes sir—103. I saved them all."

The old man reached into his pocket and withdrew a checkbook. Slowly he wrote and handed a check to Joan. It was for $103.

"I hope," he said, "you'll treat everyone as nicely as you have treated me."

Joan does!

In Lighter Vein

Welcome Prohibition

Friend: "Of the two apartments we looked at, the other one seemed much the better. Why did you choose this one?

Mrs. Freshwed: "S-sh! In this one they forbid all cooking!"

Overheard

On his return home from a school picnic Tommy's mother questioned him.

"Was your teacher the only one with the class?"

"Yes," answered Tommy.

"My, your teacher must have had her hands full!"

"Oh no," said Tommy, "we carried our own lunches."

Undecided

"I get wonderful recipes over the radio," gushed the bride who was entertaining her family for the first time. "I got one for Egyptian stew and one for a never-fail spot remover this morning."

"Which is this?" asked little Willie, tasting the stew which he had just been served.—Red Hook Advertiser.

Recognition

The manager of an Aberdeen firm called the bookkeeper into his office.

"Macpherson," he said, "the accountant is leaving and I'm gaun tae gie you his job."

The young bookkeeper's face lit up with expectation.

"Thank you, sir," he replied. "And what will my salary be now?"

The manager shook his head.

"The same as you're gettin', but ye'll ha'e a hat-peg to yersel now," he replied.—Tit-Bits.

Proverbs of All Nations

For a web begun God sends thread.—French and Italian.

Better repair the roof than the whole house.—Portuguese.

Constant complaint never gets pity.—English.

He who would drive another over three dykes must climb over two himself.—Dutch.

Circumstances are beyond the control of man, but his conduct is in his own power.—English.

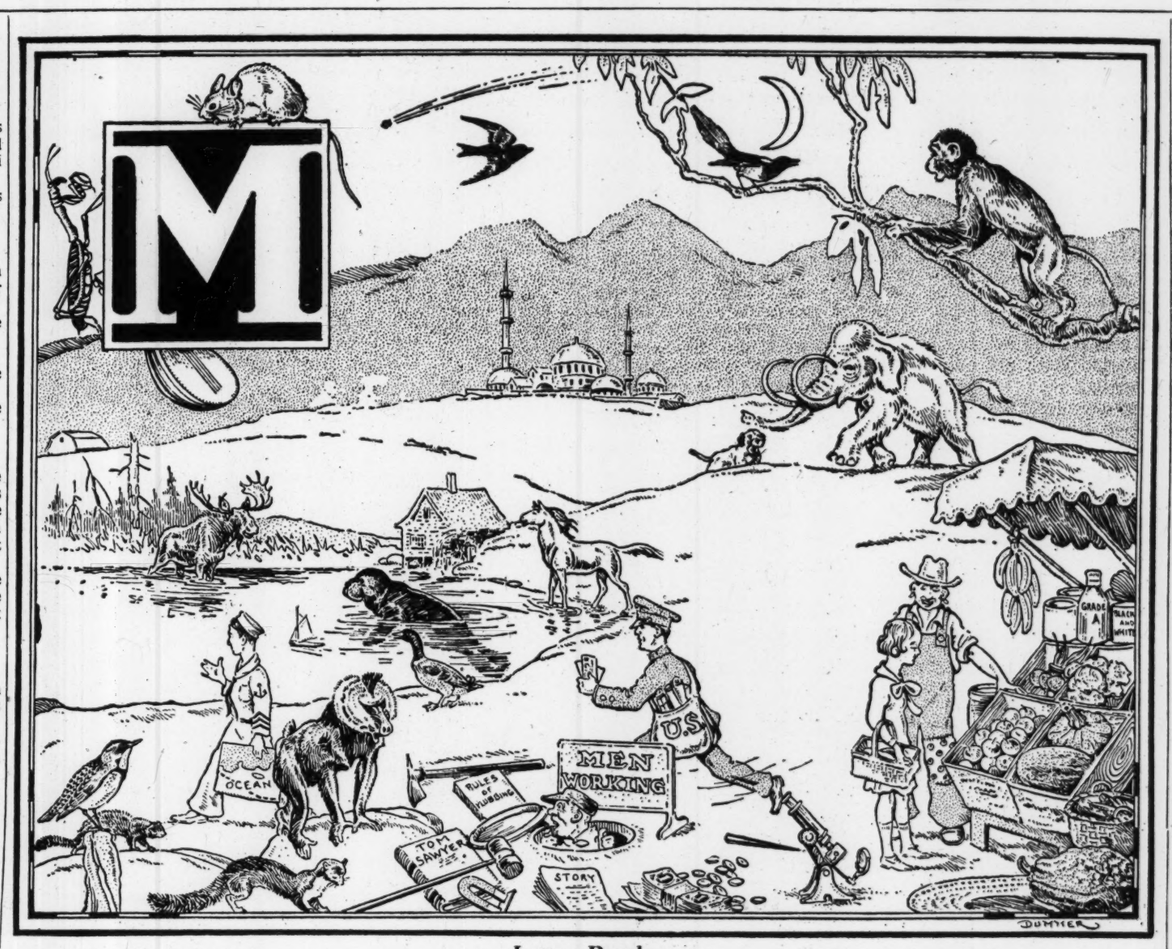
A laying hen is better than a mill standing still.—Scotch.

Cheerful company shortens the miles.—German.

He who builds according to every man's advice will have a crooked house.—Danish.

A Verse for Today . . .

The people that do know their God shall be strong, and do exploits.
—Dan. 11:32.



Letter Puzzle

How many words beginning with the letter shown can be applied to this picture? A careful search should reveal more than 50. Check your results with the list appearing elsewhere on this page.

Party Fun

Letter Game

Buy some sets of letters of the alphabet, or make your own by printing with colored pencils on cardboard. Mix and pile the heap in the center of the table. Each player draws four letters to begin. Thereafter one letter at a time. As words are formed, the player puts them in line on the table in front of him. If someone is able to form a compound word, by taking a word from some other player, he is privileged to do so. For instance, if one player has the word **goose**, and another has the word **flesh**, the first player may take the latter word, forming the word **gooseflesh**. A time limit is set, and the one having the most words wins the score.

Footnotes to History

Columbus Was Not a Sailor

Contrary to popular belief, Christopher Columbus was not an expert navigator. The story goes that America's discoverer spent his youth afloat on the Mediterranean. The truth is, the boy Columbus was busy in his father's wool shop learning to be a weaver. Later his meager sea experience came as a clerk sailing with a merchant fleet.

The young accountant, an avid reader and listener, became interested in tales of strange lands beyond the seas. He studied maps. And soon the idea of leading a flotilla toward the setting sun became his reason for living.

When finally Isabella and Ferdinand gave him three caravels, he was forced to seek experienced mariners to command them. Juan de la Cosa, a skilled Genoese navigator, became captain of the flagship Santa Maria; and the Pinzon brothers, Martin-Alonzo and Vincente-Yanez, headed the crews of the Pinta and the Nina, respectively. Columbus remained as Admiral of the Fleet; but on his few attempts to exhibit nautical skill, he failed dismally.

In justice to the intrepid explorer, however, it must be remembered that he was the spark which kept the expedition going. He didn't need to be a sailor. His greatest value was, as the poet tells us, his enkindling of the spirit: "Sail on, and on, and on!"

—Joseph A. Moore

Vocations

Floor Saver

In many homes there are chairs which slide across the hardwood floor, leaving scratches in their wake. Householders, most of them, look grimly upon these marks and determine something must be done about it, but seldom do they remedy the fault. Knowing this proclivity on the part of people, a young man set forth with a supply of metal gliders of various sizes and a hammer, and offered to fit these silencers to the offending chair legs. His offer met with instantaneous response in the majority of homes, and many families had him service their furniture.
—W. W., Hollywood, Calif.

Did You Ever Wonder

Why Cat's Eyes Shine In the Dark?

At the very outset, let us admit frankly that cat's eyes do **not** shine in the dark, if by "dark" we mean the complete absence of light. The only way the human eye can perceive any object is by either the incandescent or reflected light given off by the object. Eyes are not incandescent, and if there is no light to be reflected, there is no reflection.

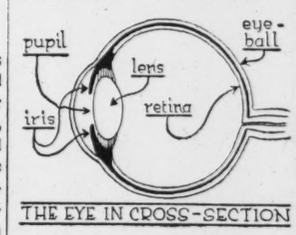
However, cats (and many other creatures) do seem to have brightly glowing eyes in the gloom, and the explanation lies in the fact that the eyes in question prove to be excellent reflectors. The fur, which serves as a setting for the shining eyes, is, on the other hand, a very poor light reflector, and the contrast between the two surfaces heightens the apparent brightness of the eyes.

The reason the cat's eye is such a good reflector is that there is an abundance of visual purple on the retina. Visual purple, or **rhodopsin**, is a deeply colored purple or red pigment found in the retinal rods. It is thought to aid in night vision and is especially abundant in eyes of animals that see well in the dark.

The retinal rods are located, as the name indicates, in the retina, the inside surface of the eyeball on which images are formed of things looked at. The light to form these images enters through the pupil, an opening surrounded by the iris or ring of color in front of the lens of the eye.

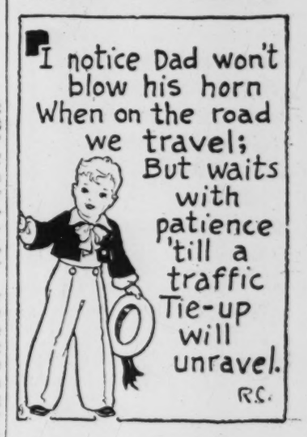
In cats and other animals which see well in dim light, the pupil enlarges greatly to admit the most possible light, for the larger the opening the more rays will reach the retina and the clearer will be the image seen in the half-dark.

Opening the pupil wide also exposes a greater area of the retina to view from the outside, and the visual purple serves as a superb reflecting surface, concentrating the light because it is concave in shape (like the reflector of an automobile headlight) and producing an iridescent metallic glow. The eyes of cows, rabbits, and other creatures on which the light from automobile headlights may fall at night will thus glow due to their reflecting power.—W. P. Keasbey.



THE EYE IN CROSS-SECTION

Manly Manners



Daily Anecdote

'Grand Central' Class

Once Joseph Choate, our former Ambassador to Great Britain, was listening to a speech being delivered by clever, entertaining Chauncey M. Depew at a great dinner in London, when a distinguished Briton enthusiastically exclaimed, "I say, your friend is a most captivating speaker. Tell me, to what station in life does he belong?"

Remembering that Depew was then at the head of the New York Central system, Choate laughingly replied, "The Grand Central Station."

"Ah, yes, I see," exclaimed the Englishman, "what we call in England the great middle class."

Cabbages and Kings

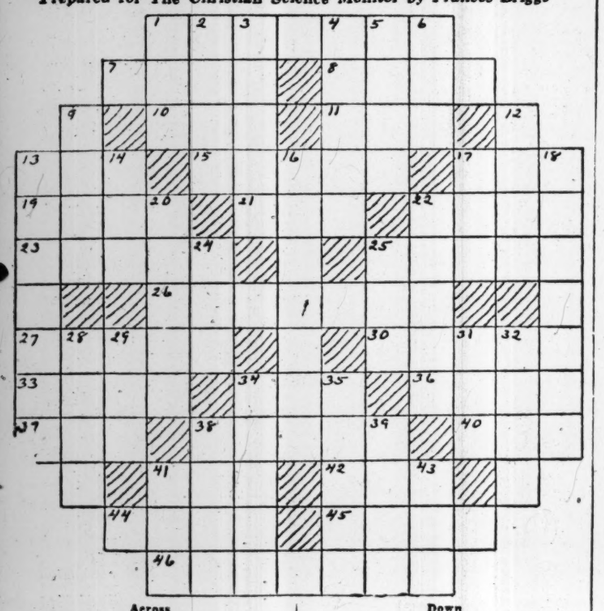
A cord of birch wood (and that's the kind they use) supplies about nine million toothpicks. . . . It would take 35 cents and two street car transfers to make Paul Revere's ride today. . . . An ordinary pencil will draw a solid line over ten miles long. . . . A good loud brass band can be heard at a distance of 15,840 feet. . . . Twenty per cent of the timber cut in all the world is wasted in the sawdust. . . . The common jury is the only body of people engaging in a Governmental activity which is required by law to settle a question by a unanimous vote.

Alphabet Puzzle Answers

Magnet, magpie, maid, mail, mailman, mallard, mallet, mammal, mammoth, man, manatee, mandolin, mandrill, mane, mansard, mantis, manual, manuscript, map, margin, mariner, market, Mark Twain, marlinespike, marsh, martin, mast, mastiff, mat, mattock, mended, meteor, microscope, milk, mill, minarets, mink, money, monkey, moon, moose, mosque, mountains, mouse.

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—"Sistine Madonna" was painted by whom?
7—Naomi wished to be called by what name?
8—Who was one of sons of Caleb (I Chron. 4:15)?
10—In what month was Ibsen born (abbr.)?
11—Attempt.
13—Foot of the hare is called what?
15—What Greek painter and sculptor lived in 5th century B. C.?
17—Black-backed gull is what?
19—Native of Arabia.
21—What is a river of Poland?
22—Desdemona's husband is what?
23—Who shares title of a Shakespeare poem with Adonis?
25—Who is locksmith's daughter in "Barnaby Rudge"?
26—Who was reputed founder of Greek drama?
27—What is a volcano of Peru?
30—Rome was built upon how many hills?
33—The guaco is a bird, fish, or vine—which?
34—What woven article might you get from Milas, Anatolia?
36—What kind of springs are found at Wiesbaden?
37—What is one of principal divisions of a play?
—Would you get fruit, music, or cloth from a taropatch?
—Where is Astrakhan (abbr.)?
—Who was Egyptian earth-god?
—Sea eagle is what?
—Who was any of a multitude of local deities of ancient Semitic peoples?
45—What is used in glow lamps and tubes for display purposes?
46—Who is author of "Sister Carrie"?

Down

1—Male Cheviot is what?
2—Where did the Aramaeans dwell?
3—Who is a character in Shakespeare's "Romeo and Juliet"?
4—What was first name of Dvorak, Bohemian composer?
5—What is a lake of Scotland?
6—A ballad is what?
9—How is Mother Hubbard's cupboard described in the nursery rhyme?
12—What would you get from 1 Down?
13—Who was a famous Russian ballerina?
14—Man's name.
16—Who is one of chief conspirators in "Julius Caesar"?
17—In what state is Barranquilla (abbr.)?
18—Whose poem is "Thanatopsis"?
20—What is a city of Montana?
22—Who interceded with Pharaoh for Israel?
24—What is title of a Haggard novel?
25—From what underworld god did Gauls claim descent?
28—What animals are mentioned in a well-known Burns quotation?
29—What insect is mentioned in Proverbs?
31—What is a department of southeastern France?
32—What is a month of Jewish year?
34—What was Russia's prewar gold monetary unit?
35—What is a peninsula of France?
38—A boundary is what?
39—What is a lake of Saskatchewan, Canada?
41—To roam about.
43—Where is Lillehammer (abbr.)?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Then Don't Be Too Hard on the Rest of the World*

By Le Pelley

I'LL HAVE ONE, PLEASE
MAKE IT TWO
HOT DOGS 5¢
I SUPPOSE THE WHOLE WORLD WONDERS WHY WE CALL THESE HOT DOGS ...
Mmm Hmm... WHY DO WE ?
COME TO THINK OF IT, I GUESS I DON'T KNOW..... DO YOU ?
I HAVEN'T THE SLIGHTEST IDEA —

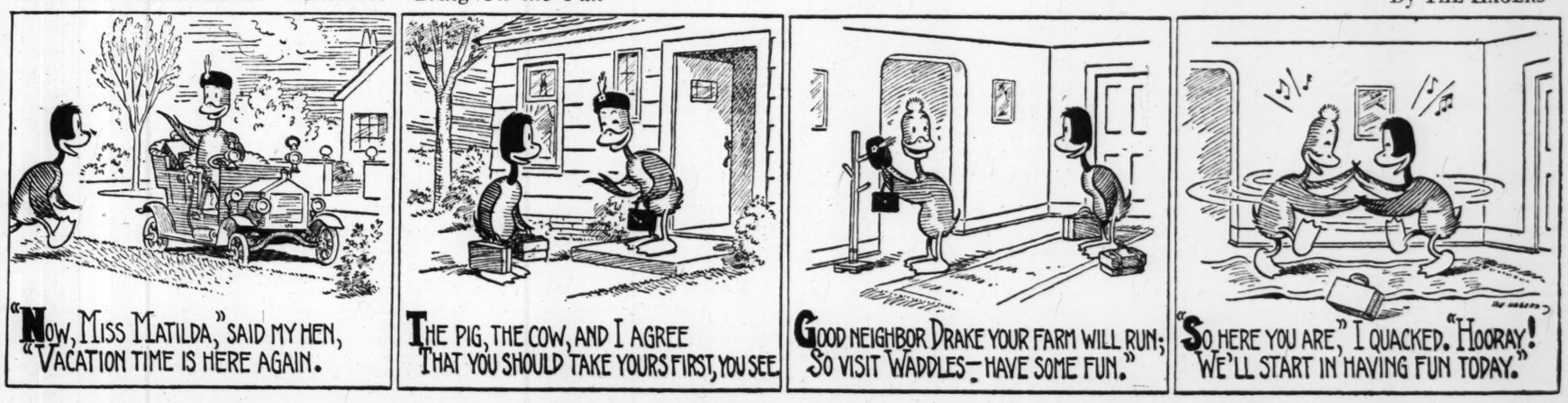
The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog —*It's a Grand Day Right Now, Anyway!*

By Rodgers

"Oh boy! Isn't it a grand day?" I wagged to ol' Pete this morning—
"Well-yes," he said, "but I just overheard someone say he thought it would rain this afternoon—
"And probably turn cold again—
"Maybe so," I wagged, "but that's all the more reason why we should enjoy it now while it's still nice"—
Rodgers
And enjoy it we did!

The Adventures of Waddles—*Bring On the Fun*

By The Hagers


"NOW, MISS MATILDA," SAID MY HEN, "VACATION TIME IS HERE AGAIN.
THE PIG, THE COW, AND I AGREE THAT YOU SHOULD TAKE YOURS FIRST, YOU SEE.
GOOD NEIGHBOR DRAKE YOUR FARM WILL RUN; SO VISIT WADDLES—HAVE SOME FUN."
"SO HERE YOU ARE," I QUACKED. "HOORAY! WE'LL START IN HAVING FUN TODAY."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JULY 12, 1940 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Out of the News

QUESTION:

"We quit European power politics in 1918. Why can't we stay quit?"—*Senator Gerald P. Nye on June 11.*

ANSWERS:

"A tense situation in the Pacific was created by Japan. It is indeed advantageous to Germany that the United States Fleet was detained here (in the Far East). . . . Germany has a correct knowledge of America's strength. We do not overestimate it. . . . Japan should not overestimate American strength. . . . Japan's strength in the Far East enables you (the Japanese) to play an important part in the new order of Europe. . . . It will be advantageous for Japan if she joins without delay in constructing the new order in Europe."—*Col. Gerhard Matzky, German military attaché, as quoted from Tokyo, July 9.*

"Closer co-operation between Japan and the Axis Powers of Germany and Italy lies behind the sudden recurrence of violent anti-American and anti-British agitation in Japan, according to a view being unofficially expressed in high State Department circles today."—*Dispatch to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau, July 10.*

"Colonel Fugita (Lieut.-Col. Sanehiko Fugita of the Japanese Army) predicted the world would soon be divided into four regions dominated by Germany, Italy, Russia, and Japan. He said the problem was the extent to which the United States will try to restrain Japan."—*Report to the New York Times, July 9.*

"Anti-American agitation based on the recent arrest of Japanese gendarmes by United States Marines culminated tonight in a mass meeting at which Japanese residents (of Shanghai) adopted a resolution demanding an official apology for the 'insult.'"—*Associated Press dispatch, July 10.*

"Indignation was aroused here yesterday by a report that the German Minister to the Central American republics had 'warned' them against the Havana Conference of American foreign ministers which opens July 20."—*Associated Press dispatch from San José, Costa Rica, July 11.*

The Strategy of Aluminum

The spectacle of nations collecting scrap metal is a fairly familiar one in wartime, yet the appeal of Lord Beaverbrook, Minister of Aircraft Production, to British housewives to give up their aluminum pots and pans for manufacture into airplane parts is a rather unusual instance.

An examination into why England needs to resort to these measures to obtain the light metal brings out the fact that Germany in recent years has stepped into first place in the production of refined aluminum, turning out 165,600 metric tons or 30 per cent of the world's supply in 1938. This, no doubt, has had close relation to its military airplane building program. The German sources of bauxite or aluminum ore in Hungary, Yugoslavia, and Italy have now been supplemented by those of the largest producing area in the world, in southern France.

The United States is the second largest producer of aluminum and Canada third. It is on North America that Great Britain now must depend for aluminum since the British refining capacity is relatively small. The sources of bauxite in the Western Hemisphere are chiefly in Arkansas and in Dutch and British Guiana. Annual production from these deposits of the clayey ore is only slightly more than half as much as the bauxite resources now available to Germany.

This emphasis on a metal which half a century ago was scarcely known outside the research laboratories illustrates that the world has to move rapidly to keep up with discoveries in the field of metallurgy and mechanics. For a long time it has been customary to measure economic and military strength largely in terms of iron resources. Today a long list of nonferrous metals—such as tin, chromium, nickel, tungsten, manganese, antimony, mercury, and molybdenum—may rank potentially almost as vital as steel.

In Congress it is proposed to hasten a $25,000,000 appropriation for the Tennessee Valley Authority to enable it to build a dam to supply the Aluminum Company of America with more power. Every such move to make possible faster construction of air defenses is in order. The story of aluminum suggests also the desirability of surveying thoroughly America's resources of other metals as strange now as aluminum was in, say, 1900.

Modifying the Securities Act

News comes from the marts of finance that at last some modernization may be made in the Securities Act of 1933 and possibly the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. The investment bankers have long been butting their heads against granite resistance at the offices of the Securities and Exchange Commission, and it is to the credit of the latter that it will at last consider some modifications.

Chief of these will probably be some change in the so-called twenty-day waiting period between the registration and the issuance of a security. In many cases this has made the flotation of new securities unduly hazardous because of sharp market changes which may intervene. There is talk of further simplification, rewriting the two Federal regulatory acts into one. Credit is due both to the investment bankers for their more moderate requests, and to the Federal authorities for their more liberal and co-operative attitude.

Why the Red Tape?

The humanitarian task of caring for the children of Great Britain during the period of the anticipated Nazi terrorism is too large, too important, too noble in its aspects to permit technicalities to impede it. There is danger that bureaucratic red tape in Washington and in the various States will operate to defeat the generous response of the American people. This difficulty should be quickly resolved.

Refugee children have been classified as immigrants by the State Department and must find a place on their country's quota. This would create an impossible barrier for British children, if a mass movement were inaugurated, because the quota is only 6,500 a month. Moreover, the department has rejected corporate guarantees of support and requires that each child must have an individual guarantor. A third ruling requires scrutiny by consuls in Great Britain of affidavits guaranteeing adequate support. These two rulings would further impede any mass movement.

Another instance of official slavishness to routine in the face of a great opportunity of the United States Government to co-operate in an almost unprecedented work of humanity is seen in points raised by the Children's Bureau in Washington. These include proposals for supervision of the children and their temporary homes by social workers, a meticulous setting of standards and requirements for families taking in children, and other cumbersome regulations. Measures to make sure that children are well cared for should be adopted later, but these should not now be allowed to complicate the immediate entry of these welcome guests.

An executive order by the President could cut the State Department red tape in a twinkling and permit mass movement of the imperiled British children, all of whom could come in under temporary visas as visitors. A pending bill which would admit 100,000 children free of immigration restrictions is commendable, but an executive order would be quicker.

By all means the bars should be let down for these threatened innocents. The Government at Washington has a rare opportunity to assist in carrying out a generous impulse which might save many lives.

Ulster Stands Firm

There is something incongruous about Eamon De Valera's attitude on the war. He has rejected out of hand Ulster's proposal that Eire abandon neutrality and come in on the side of the forces of democracy. He has repeatedly championed the cause of freedom. He is aware that freedom is the antithesis of the policy pursued by aggressor nations, and that the small States which have placed their dependence upon neutrality have run foul of the Nazi mechanized warfare. Yet he asks for an Irish neutrality which invites Nazi conquest.

Geography more than events has determined Ireland's position in the present emergency. Lord Craigavon, Premier of Ulster, has seen that, and with commendable courage has taken an unwavering stand. He knows that Germany's claim to "Lebensraum" was merely devised to cover great ambitions, and that the safety not only of Eire and Ulster but also of the entire British Isles, the last bulwark of democracy in the Eastern Hemisphere, is imperiled. The cry for neutrality, he realizes, merely encourages insensate ambitions. Therefore he rejects any suggestion that Northern Ireland become neutral as "repugnant to every soul in loyal Ulster." In this he proves himself a practical supporter of freedom.

Our Readers Say—

"Its Constant Vigil"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I am not so much concerned as I am grieved over the stand some of my friends (thank goodness they are not many) have taken in regard to the attitude of this great international newspaper on present world conditions.

Who dares to say we can separate our business and our daily living from our thinking? The Christian Science Monitor takes no sides so far as I can see except the stand for truth. Our Master whipped the money changers from out the temple. We, too, must be alert to fight whatever is wrong, making an attempt always to separate the person from the untruth.

Today we must be mentally alert to fight the good fight of truth. Civilization is either to be victorious or to be crushed by the new form of paganism. The Christian Science Monitor cannot afford to relax its constant vigil, even though some readers feel sides are being taken.

H. PEABODY NELSON

Port Washington, N. Y.

Indiana Discomboomeration

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Your reprinted article in reference to the word "discomboomerate" was very interesting, for the writer among some twenty other people alive today, first heard it used.

In Madison, a small town in Southern Indiana, directly on the Ohio River, there existed early in the century a Negro Odd Fellows Lodge on the third floor of a mercantile building. One individual, Payne by name, a sort of itinerant preacher who loved talk, promoted a debating society of the brothers in the lodge. Those of us who enjoyed special privilege because of the financial "touch," were permitted to take seats in the gallery.

With absolute abandon, completely lacking as to the sense of words, the debating brothers used terms for their pure phonetic quality, adding the emphasis of their emotion to drive home an argument. Many were the side-splitting applications. Here the words "mapiffic" (all wrong), "copasetic" (absolutely right or positive), and "discomboomerate" were coined on impulse. The first word definitely was used in the negative. Example: "Mistah Payne, dat is absolutely mapiffic" (all wrong). "Mistah White, dat is puffikly copasetic" (all right). The arguments were quickly out of bounds and heated. Brother Payne became extremely perturbed and flung the word at his opponent. "Look a hyah. Yo' all is gittin' me all discomboomerated."

Today, these words are common colloquialisms of Dixie. President Roosevelt probably absorbed "discomboomerate" from his contacts in Warm Springs. Dis- (a negative force) com- (together with—used with intensive force) plus "boomerate" (to rush on impetuously), really is a good word. Our congressional activity is many times "discomboomerated."

HOWARD R. HITZ

Ridgefield Park, N. J.

New Deals and New Leadership

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Why should Americans hesitate to place the United States under the leadership of one who has handled big business successfully?

What is wrong about a man being in "big business"? Being a utility executive? Being in Wall Street? Big business can be conducted honestly, courageously, and to the interests of the "little man."

(MRS.) OLGA F. DEGROFF

Lawrence, N. Y.

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Cut the Entanglements!

Willkie on Taxes

The sudden rise of Wendell Willkie has evoked a chorus of questions as to what he stands for. The best summation of his views is contained in an article in April Fortune Magazine which he called "We, the People, a Foundation for a Political Platform for Recovery" By permission of Fortune we are reprinting excerpts from this program.

We have heard a great deal about taxes from all sides. Businessmen tell us that the tax system has borne down so heavily on private enterprise that it has retarded the investment of new capital and the taking of risks. Various tax experts, on the other hand, have pointed out that we, the people, are much more highly taxed than we know. Our taxes are concealed. The average income in the United States is $480 a year and the average per capita tax, including Federal, State, and local, is about $107.50 a year. And only a relatively small proportion of this can be shifted to "the rich" by any conceivable device. But even though our taxes are high, they do not seem to be high enough, since our Government has run into debt for nine years in a row and has piled up the national debt almost to its legal limit of $45,000,000,000.

The complaint of business against the tax system arose originally from the anti-business attitude of the Administration already mentioned. After the New Deal had been in office a while the idea became to "soak business"—deliberately and maliciously. We, the people, liked that for a while, but it now appears to be a costly policy. Last year the Administration, sensing our attitude, made some modifications in the capital-gains tax. But these modifications have not gone far enough. A businesslike approach to the tax problem would involve an entirely different attitude.

First of all, such an approach would recognize that our enterprises are hurt, not so much from the size as the kind of taxes. British taxes were higher than ours (per capita) even before the war, but they were so wisely levied that economic conditions in Great Britain were improving. In most respects Britain was better off in 1938 than she had been in 1929, whereas we have never approached the 1929 level.

Second, from a businesslike standpoint the aim of a government should be to raise its money as cheaply as possible. Taxes may be expensive in two ways: they cost money to collect and they act as a brake on the economy. A businesslike administration would try to eliminate some of the present duplications in the collecting of our taxes; but, most of all, it would try to take the brakes off.

The cheapest tax is the inheritance tax, because to tax a man after his death does not affect his incentives so much as when you tax him while he is alive. On the other hand, a tax on profits is bound to be expensive because profits provide the incentive for a man to use his money and keep people at work—or even put new people to work. It is fair that the rich should pay proportionately much more than the poor. But it is foolhardy to deprive the rich of incentives for investing their money in ways that create employment, in new industries, and thus raise the people's purchasing power.

Today our Government levies terrific taxes on successful venture capital, whereas timid money, which buys government bonds and takes no chances, is hardly taxed at all. This is certainly a very expensive way to raise money. In various ways a businesslike government would learn how to tax timid money much more highly, while lifting part of the burden from venture capital; which would tend to encourage growth, put more people to work, increase the national income, and thus increase the total tax yield. While charging the same, the Government would in that event get more. And this is a sound business principle.

Down the Middle of the Road

Mr. Roosevelt's Joke

By Erwin D. Canham

It was over three years ago that Mr. Roosevelt told Robert P. Post, now an efficient correspondent for the New York Times in London, to put on a dunce-cap and go and stand in the corner because he had asked the President respectfully if he were going to run for a third term. Ever since, almost bi-weekly, some question on the third term has been addressed to the Chief Executive by the reporters, and as frequently the President has declined to answer—sometimes a bit tartly, more often with a quip that has worn increasingly thin. This week, in his White House press conference, Mr. Roosevelt repeated the joke again with elaborate stage-management.

It has never been clear on whom the joke was. But it is becoming clearer. As things now look, whether or not the President accepts the nomination, the joke may well be on Mr. Roosevelt and the Democratic Party. For the President has maneuvered his party into a position where another nomination is extremely difficult. It is always within the picture that Mr. Roosevelt will spring a surprise upon the Nation: some novel scheme, which in this instance might be a promise to run for a third term but to retire as soon as the world crisis has abated. Such a thing, of course, would be uncertain, unprecedented, and quite possibly unattractive to the voters.

It is not necessary to argue that Mr. Roosevelt should have taken himself out of the third-term picture altogether. His greatest need, no doubt, was to retain his prestige and authority in the face of domestic politics and in the face of the world abroad. But it was not necessary to sacrifice that authority in being candid about the third term.

* * *

Suppose the President had said, two years ago: "I cannot see into the future, perhaps a world crisis is brewing, but as things look now I should like to retire at the end of this term. Certainly it is my personal and family wish to retire, and only in the face of an overwhelming national demand would I consider continuing." Would that have destroyed his authority? Surely not, for the statement—while expressing Mr. Roosevelt's personal wish—would have left the way open for a draft in the event of crisis. It left the problem up to national public opinion. But it would have permitted other Democratic Party leaders to prepare campaigns, although with the President ever in the background. From practical political angles, the situation would seem to have been well balanced between Mr. Roosevelt's continuing influence and the necessity of preparing possible successors.

And when the war broke out, suppose the President had said: "I told you a year ago that I did not wish to run again. Such is, indeed, still my wish. But I will emphasize the latter part of my statement: that if to assure continuity of foreign policy and national preparedness it is necessary for me to run, I will bow to the popular mandate."

This would have put the issue up to the public again, would have permitted other Democrats to try out their candidacies, and if public confidence within their party was evoked only by the President, then the mandate would be clear. And the situation would be far healthier today, based on sound democratic workings.

* * *

Actually, the veil of obscurity—the Presidential jest—which has hung over Mr. Roosevelt's intentions has served to stifle free movement within the party. Party opinion for entirely valid reasons did not warm up to the Garner or McNutt or Farley candidacies, nor to Senator Wheeler more lately. And the pro-New Deal or quasi-New Deal group never had a chance: Secretary Wallace, Attorney General Jackson, Mr. Justice Douglas.

The President now faces either a third-term candidacy, with or without fancy wrinkles, or the throwing of his party into confusion. The times—and the Willkie candidacy—have gone a bit beyond Secretary Hull, who might have made an excellent opponent against an inexperienced or isolationist Republican. Mr. Roosevelt's reported former intentions of placing his mantle on Secretary Hull have now become seemingly impossible. And the others are stranded.

Thus Mr. Roosevelt, with the sad Wilsonian anti-climax of 1920 burned deep in his memory, faces the prospect of ending his period in history with an equivalent anti-climax. This conclusion is no doubt assuming too much about the voters' verdict in November. Much may happen between now and then. But certainly a keen and unrelenting campaign lies ahead for a prospective nominee who may be tired of the political wars. And even if the President should win in the end, would not national unity lie even further beyond his grasp? Would not the animosities and grievances of the last eight years arise again to plague him? Would America have what it needs in its crisis?

The Wide Horizon

Uncle Sam and the Movies

By Frank Daugherty

HOLLYWOOD

It now seems fairly certain that the Government will convert its suit for monoply against the motion picture companies into a consent decree. President Roosevelt is said to have intervened through Mr. Hopkins' Department of Commerce and stopped Thurman Arnold, Assistant United States Attorney General, from continuing the case to a court decision.

This will doubtless prove a boon to both parties to the suit. The Government, it is said, would have taken two years to complete its case, and the cost to it and the companies would have been prohibitive.

There is very little question today that the movie companies do constitute monopolies; and in many quarters, notably among the independent exhibitors and the various woman's clubs which have pioneered for years for a better film, it is quite possible that there will be some disappointment over the decree, if it is handed down. Something will probably be done to stop the present practices of block booking; there may be some sort of community choice about films, or at least some arrangement made to let the community influence the exhibitor.

* * *

But there are other aspects of this problem which are not contained in specific exhibitor complaints and which can never be settled by compromises and consent decrees. These may be summed up in the question: What sort of films *could* (perhaps *should*) the public be getting?

It has long been the wish of film observers and informed movie patrons that the American motion picture theater might be thrown open to the films of the movie entrepreneur, so that it might become in fact as well as in theory the great democratic art form for which it holds a reputation and all potentialities.

There have, of course, been innovations in the American film from time to time. Mr. Capra and Mr. Muni, the Warner Brothers, and Mr. Selznick, to name but a few, have all made themselves felt as forces for departure from the boy-meets-girl routine. But this change has all been within the existing scheme, it has always involved the same use of huge sums of money for making the picture and the utilization of the present forms of distribution for its dissemination.

Pare Lorentz, almost alone among young American directors, has departed sufficiently from the accepted standard to be called a new force outside the studios. But Mr. Lorentz has been backed by the United States Treasury, to which very few young film entrepreneurs have access.

Yet it is not so many years since Robert Flaherty made one of the greatest films of all time for a few hundred dollars. Mr. Schoedsack and Mr. Cooper made some excellent films at small cost, but have since disappeared into studio jobs. Robert Florey, the young French director, made a very interesting short film at a cost of $90; and Edward Venturini and Charles Vidor also experimented successfully in this field. Today, Mr. Florey and Mr. Venturini and Mr. Vidor—like Mr. Von Sternberg, whose "Salvation Hunters" was ingenious enough to call him to Chaplin's attention and so start him on a notable film career—have either taken studio posts in which they are not allowed to deviate from tried and true usage, or have been forgotten.

* * *

The American film today is very rich, but it is also very unoriginal. A successful film today is followed too often not by a paraphrase, but by an exact duplicate—viz., Columbia's "Too Many Husbands" and RKO's "His Favorite Wife." There are many who hoped this system might be broken up. Russia, in a few months, under sympathetic government support, developed film forms which the Americans have not equalled; and French *avant-garde* film workers, operating on little more than a shoestring, were undoubtedly responsible for the later successes of Clair, Duvivier, and Renoir.

But if the case here is bad for the director, it is many times worse for the actor. Many noted European actors, including Barry Fitzgerald, Albert Basserman, and others as important, play in secondary and even minor roles because there is nothing either written or produced here that would be suitable for them.

If the Government, as it is said it will, includes a clause in the consent decree which allows it, if circumstances permit, to reopen the case at a more opportune time, this may again offer an opportunity to make changes for the better. For the present, the consent decree, at least from this approach, seems merely the lesser of two evils.

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